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Mrs. Gandhi Still 'Proud of Democracy'

6 Groups Outlawed in India; Move to 1-Party Rule Feared

by William Borders

NEW DELHI, July 4 (NYT)—Indian government, continuing its weeklong drive to disable political opposition, today announced a ban on the activities of many important dissident organizations.

The 26 anti-government groups, whose members numbering in the tens of thousands or more, were officially accused of "indulging in activities prejudicial to the internal security public safety and maintenance of public order."

In the opinion of some foreign diplomats and informed Indians, the ban could be a significant move in the direction of one-party rule as the gravest political crisis in the Indian Republic's 28-year history continues.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi whose conviction on relatively minor charges of electoral corruption three weeks ago led to the present state of emergency, said today that she hoped it would be "a temporary phase."

"I am proud of democracy in the country and want to see it strong," Mrs. Gandhi told a group of supporters paying a call at her residence.

But critics maintain that the 57-year-old Prime Minister, who has been in office nine years, has "killed democracy" with the orders giving the government sweeping new emergency powers, suspending some civil liberties and imposing press censorship.

In the last eight days, several thousand opponents of the government have been arrested.

Rumors Rampant

Since the Indian newspapers, which used to be lively and full of controversy, now print only what passes the government censors, the country is alive with rumors that this or that opposition figure has suddenly disappeared.

"I was talking to a friend in Bombay and found that she did not know about her own brother-in-law's arrest here," a businessman in New Delhi said sadly the other day.

Mrs. Gandhi maintains that she was forced to move sternly after her opponents, demanding her resignation, made calls for widespread civil disobedience.

"The aim of the opposition parties was to paralyze the government and indeed all national activity and thus walk to power over the body of the nation," she said in an interview published in the Times of India today.

"A few more steps would have led to disintegration which would also have exposed us to foreign danger," she said.

Of the dissident groups banned by decree today, the most important was the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the cultural wing of the Jan Sangh (People's party), which preaches Hindu militance.

The group, which especially appeals to the young, is paramilitary. Its members march, pray, exercise and train together. Well organized and widespread, it is one of the few groups in the loose and disorganized world of Indian politics that could mount an effective anti-government resistance.

The Jan Sangh itself was not banned. But since many of its leaders are also active in the party's cultural wing, the ban is expected to be disabling.

Although the Jan Sangh has fewer than two dozen seats in Parliament, it is one of the principal opposition parties. That indicates the extent of control exercised by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, which holds 356 of the 523 seats.

Paths to Bliss

Another banned group was the Anand Marg (paths to bliss), a secretive sect that seeks spiritual guidance through a combination of yoga, prayer and mysticism. The group, which has followers all over the world, has been condemned by government leaders as subversive and criminal for years.

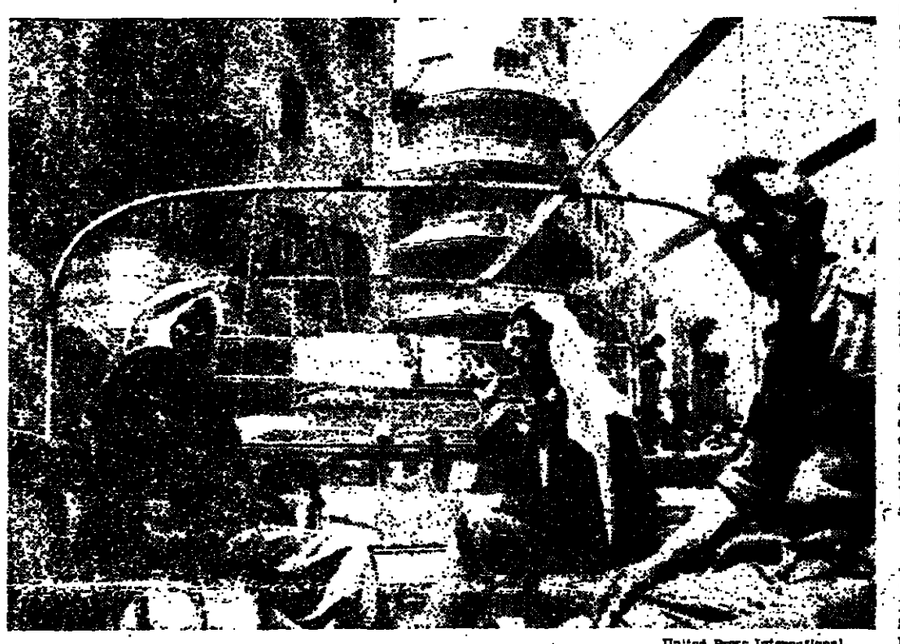
The government also placed a formal ban on the Naxalites, followers of a Maoist and often terrorist movement centered in northeastern India, and on the Jamaat-E-Islami, a fanatical pro-Pakistan Moslem organization.

Among the 26 groups banned were several pro-Peking Communist organizations, whose favor here is declining rapidly. Mrs. Gandhi's government is supported by pro-Moscow Communists.



Associated Press.

Firemen aided by civilians clear debris from shop damaged by Jerusalem blast.



United Press International.

Arabs wait to be driven away for questioning in connection with the explosion.

Big Bomb Blast Kills 13, Wounds 72 in Jerusalem

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 4 (NYT)—A huge explosion in Jerusalem's main square today at the height of the pre-Sabbath shopping rush killed 13 persons and wounded 72 in the bloodiest terrorist incident in the capital since the founding of the state.

An explosive charge concealed in an old refrigerator left on the sidewalk detonated at 10 a.m. The blast hurled the bodies of passersby into the air, scorched the stone building fronts in historic Zion Square and shattered windows for blocks. Police immediately rounded up about 300 Arabs in the area for questioning and for their own protection against crowds of angry Israelis that converged on the scene.

Gangs of Israelis later rampaged through mixed neighborhoods in the city, stoning the cars of Arab workers returning to the former Jordanian sector. Reinforced police units broke up several fistfights and arrested a number of Israelis and Arabs.

Calm Is Urged

Mayor Teddy Kollek issued an appeal for calm and urged both communities to display "mutual tolerance" toward each other.

"I can understand the desire for revenge," he said over Israel radio, "but violence now will only play into the hands of those who want to divide this city again."

The fatalities included at least two children and three women. Among the wounded, eight of whom were reported to be in serious condition in Jerusalem hospitals, were two young U.S. women tourists.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other ministers visited the scene shortly after the blast occurred and conferred with police officials. As Mr. Rabin left the scene in a car, an Israeli man shook his fist and shouted angrily in Hebrew: "Do something to stop all this."

Protest Is Held

A group of several hundred Israelis staged a demonstration in Mahane Yehuda, a crowded market area not far from Zion Square. They pushed through the narrow streets chanting, "Death penalty for terrorists." The market was the scene of a terrorist attack in November, 1968, in which 11 persons were killed and 50 injured.

[Palestinian terrorists claimed responsibility for the blast, Reuters reported from Damascus.

[A guerrilla spokesman, in a statement released in Damascus by the Palestine news agency Wafa, said: "Acting on orders from the general command of the forces of the Palestine revolution, the 'Martyr Farid al-Boubaly unit,' inside occupied Palestine, placed powerful timed explosive charges inside a Zionist establishment in Jaffa Street, near Zion Square in Jerusalem."

[The operation was named for a commando killed in an attack in Nablus, on the occupied West Bank, on Jan. 8, Reuters said.]

Disruption Seen

Israeli officials said that they assumed that the blast was an attempt by Palestinian guerrillas to disrupt the delicate negotiations under way toward a new interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

The explosion could be heard throughout the city.

"I saw a terrific ball of flame and black smoke," said Ephraim Warshavsky, 30, the manager of a tool shop close to the blast. "People were thrown across the street. There were bodies and parts of bodies everywhere."

About half an hour before the explosion, Mr. Warshavsky said, he noticed that some men in a truck had deposited an old refrigerator on the sidewalk in front of his shop. He went out twice

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Saudi Arabian Money Reserve Is 2d in World

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—Saudi Arabia, the world's leading exporter of oil, has become the second largest holder of international monetary reserves, pushing the United States into third place, an International Monetary Fund report showed yesterday.

At the end of May, the Saudis held $30.5 billion, a jump of $9 billion since Jan. 1 of this year, and more than five times its holdings of $3.9 billion at the end of 1973.

West Germany is the current leader in international reserves, with $33.2 billion in foreign exchange, gold and other international monetary assets. The United States—which had been No. 1 until 1971—is third with $16.7 billion, followed by Japan with $14.6 billion.

In other *measures of* wealth such as foreign investment, industrial potential and export sales, the United States and many other industrial countries rank higher than Saudi Arabia or other members of OPEC.



Associated Press.

Billie Jean King Wins 6th Wimbledon Crown

"It's as close as I've ever come to a perfect match," *Billie Jean King said Friday after winning her sixth Wimbledon* tennis crown. In what she has billed as her final singles appearance in the classic, the 31-year-old American was near perfect, soundly defeating Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia, 6-0, 6-1—thereby making the Wimbledon singles champions all American this year. U.S. players Arthur Ashe and Jimmy Connors compete in the men's final Saturday. *Page 11.*

...to $2 Billion in Arms

...adrid Wants Extensive Aid ...rom U.S. in Talks on Bases

...ADRID, July 4 (NYT)—...n has requested extensive ...ary aid from the United ...es as part of a deal to con... U.S. use of bases in Spain, ... diplomatic sources said today. ... precise list of items for Spanish ground, sea and air forces ... handed in during the negotia... ...s that ended here yesterday ... is reported to run to between ... and $2 billion. A U.S. official ...d that the list was being studied in Washington but indicated ... it would not be fully met.

Stopping the Clock

...e United States and Spain ... negotiating for a new agree... ...t to replace the one on co... ...ation and friendship that ex... ...s at the end of September. ...er the present terms, the ... States has the use of four ... in Spain for its Air Force ... Navy.

...fter seven months of talks, ... back of the negotiations has ...ver been broken," U.S. of... ...s of U.S. withdrawal, the extent ...ry presence in Spain, their in... ...that despite a ...ate the talks, ...re to be stop... ...September dead...

... pursuing for ...ety" which ... would give ...kind of guaran... ...partners in the ...alliance.

a 'Adjustment'

...d States made it ...o first few rounds ... the executive branch ...said" with this desire, a ...main could not pass the ...Spain would not get any ...ation dollars despite U.S. ...ts for closer ...with NATO ...mportance to a Spanish request for reduced U.S. presence in Spain, U.S. officials are talking of an "adjustment" although it is considered likely that one or more bases will have to be closed. Occasional soundings of Spanish public opinion have shown that the bases are not popular, particularly in the absence of compensatory U.S. defense guarantees.

Considerable help to Spain in its current program of modernizing its armed forces will also help to make U.S. facilities here more acceptable both to the Spanish military establishment and to public opinion. But U.S. officials indicated that the Spanish shopping list was far greater than could be satisfied.

Denies Split Within Military

Lisbon Leader Calls for Discipline

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 4 (NYT)—President Francisco da Costa Gomes made an urgent appeal tonight for calm and discipline after almost a week of agitation and rumor.

As the President spoke over the radio, thousands of extreme leftists marched through the streets of Lisbon to oppose what they charged were fascist and capitalist maneuvers against the revolution. The demonstration was the culmination of tense hours of conflict that was reported to have reached the highest circles of the ruling armed forces.

Gen. Costa Gomes reminded the country that it was in an economic crisis and chided it for "talking too much and working excessively little."

The President's effort to lower the temperature of this politically overheated capital included a denial of deep divergences within the armed forces, although he said, "I do not deny that there exist different currents of opinion."

At the point during the day, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who is close to the Communist party, was reported to have quit or been dismissed.

The President charged that the rumors were a "veritable offensive" by counter-revolutionaries who sought to create a climate of agitation and anxiety. But there were elements of conflict that by themselves were helping to maintain this climate and the seemingly contradictory behavior of the armed forces appeared to be aggravating it.

The agitation began with the jailbreak of 38 former members of the secret police of the regime overthrown last year. Only 37 of them have been recaptured up to now and the left has unleashed a storm of recriminations against so-called reactionaries within and without the armed forces who helped to stage the mass escape from prison.

The jailbreak was a major theme of protest in the leftist march tonight.

Church-State Issue

A radio station seized from the Roman Catholic Church and occupied by leftist workers was first handed back to its church owners then nationalized, with other private stations, after leftist demonstrators vowed they would never give the station back to the "fascist church." Church spokesmen in turn said that they would not accept the nationalization and the confrontation between church and state moved into a tenser phase.

The central telephone headquarters, occupied by striking workers demanding higher pay, was cleared by the armed forces, which then left and allowed the workers to reoccupy it.

The Socialist-controlled newspaper Republica was back in the hands of rebellious, Communist-influenced printers who excluded the Socialist management despite efforts by the armed forces to arrange a solution. The conflict between the military and the country's largest political party thus continued to threaten the existence of the coalition government.

Airline Strike Plan

Workers in the national airlines, TAP, led by a strong contingent of extreme leftists, announced a strike for Monday in support of higher wages.

In all these situations, the armed forces have shown a reluctance to be put in a position where they seemed to be opposing the working class. This reluctance has led to charges by moderates of a lack of authority and to impatience within the armed forces themselves.

The General Assembly of the army declared today that "a reinforcement of authority in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Beirut Quiet; Only 1 Killing Is Reported

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 4.—Sniper fire in one of Beirut's most troubled districts killed a man early tonight and broke the calm of a day in which no other shooting was reported, after more than a week of factional violence.

Local residents said the sniper fired from the suburb of Ain al-Rummaneh into the neighboring district of Shiyyah. Security forces were pursuing him.

There was also shooting today in the northern port of Tripoli, where there were serious clashes yesterday. But security sources said the army had the situation under control.

Premier Rashid Karami's government ran into a political snag as leftist parties denounced it as reactionary and vowed not to support it.

'Salvation' Cabinet

Mr. Karami's six-man "salvation" Cabinet, formed Tuesday to end the bloodshed and pave the way for a national coalition government, ran into trouble when Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt, the country's most prominent leftist Moslem leader, charged it with being pro-rightist.

Five other, smaller leftist parties issued a joint statement making a similar charge, specifically attacking the appointment of Camille Chamoun, a prominent rightist Christian leader, as interior minister.

Security forces moved on the eastern Beirut suburb of Nabaa today, the last trouble spot of which they had not taken control.

Residents said gendarmerie armored cars took up positions around the district, and one of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

— Summer Calm of Spain's Basque Provinces Cloaks Bitter War —

Police Checkpoints on Highways Are Only Hint Seen by Tourists

By Flora Lewis

BAYONNE, France, July 4 (NYT)—It is the season for tourists here in the Basque country and there is no visible sign of tension in the sparkling resorts along the Gulf of Gascony.

But on the Spanish side, policemen with machine guns man checkpoints along the roads that wind through the cool pine stands, up in the breathtaking hills.

In the little town of Onate, up above San Sebastian, the wineshop has a sign saying, "It is Forbidden to Sing." Not long ago, a number of young men were arrested when they wandered out singing Basque patriotic songs.

Workers in a toothpick factory, picked up as hitchhikers by a visitor, said "a multitude" of people had been arrested. "There is no truth in Spain," one said. "There is no freedom. It is very bad here."

At a gasoline station, an attendant refused to discuss his feelings about the situation.

"We don't talk about it," he whispered. "It's too dangerous."

What makes it more dangerous these days is an influx of Spanish "policemen" who cross the border illegally to seek out Basque nationalists in France.

Recently, for the first time a Spanish policeman was arrested at the border and held for trial by French authorities on a charge of being illegally armed. Angel Arnas, 27, was carrying a loaded pistol and a card identifying him as a member of the Spanish police as he sought to cross the border, according to French officials. He was tried and given a two-month suspended jail sentence.

Until now, Basques on the French side said, there has been fierce discrimination against them by the French police. "If a Basque was caught carrying a weapon, he got three months. If a Portuguese was caught, he got eight days. And if a Spanish police thug was caught, he was escorted back across the border," said Maite Manion, a local lawyer who has devoted herself to defending Basques in French courts.

Mrs. Manion insisted that the Basque militants who have killed 21 Spanish policemen in northern Spain this year have never engaged in any violence on the French side. This was repeated by members of the ETA, a clandestine militant group whose initials stand for Basque Nation and Freedom, and by Jean Basabe, subprefect in Bayonne, who is the French government's highest civil authority in this area.

Mr. Basabe agreed with charges made by the ETA and its sympathizers that a recent series of explosions and attacks in the region were the work of the Spanish police or so he said, "police things" hired in Spain and sent across the border to try to break up the Basque movement.

"If the military didn't go down there and provoke trouble, the Spanish wouldn't come up here to go after them," he said.

Spokesmen for the ETA, who refuse to give their names, do not deny that their organization uses French territory as a sanctuary in its struggle against the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain.

But while they welcome the new French crackdown on Spanish operations as better than what they considered virtual collusion with the Spanish police in the past, they still object to the official Paris position.

"You can't be neutral in this," several ETA members said in separate interviews. "If you say you're neutral, you're really supporting the way things are now."

There has been a state of exception, in effect martial law, on the Spanish side of the border since April 25. The ETA says 15 of its members have been murdered by the Spanish police, most of them this year, and refugees have brought back accounts of torture.

Climate of Fear

Although the village streets lined with potted flowers and the magnificent, sun-drenched valleys look idyllically peaceful, the climate of fear is palpable.

Pat Bieter, a professor from Boise State University in Idaho who has spent a year in Onate leading a group of American students in Basque and Spanish studies, said "I've learned to ask permission to reach for my driver's license if the Guardia stops me in the car at night. When you have the barrel of a machine gun in your face, you just don't stick out your hand and open the glove compartment. They train a flashlight on your hand and watch what you're picking up."

Under the Spanish Republic, the Basques had local autonomy, including the right to their own currency. When Gen. Franco initiated the coup that started the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the Basques raised an army of 50,000 and fought bitterly against him and his German and Italian allies. Picasso's famous picture of the aerial bombardment of Guernica was a memorial to Basque valor and suffering.

Basque sympathizers point out that there never was an armistice or a cease-fire. A recent issue of a Basque newspaper carried the headline, "The War Goes On. So Does the Killing."

A Basque government-in-exile still has headquarters in Paris. A former minister of interior in the exile government, Telesforo de Monzon, exiled in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, on the French side of the border, said, "Of course, we are all old now. You could imagine that the idea and the feelings would be dead after 39 years. But it is the young who have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Italian Senate Clears Bill on Birth Control

ROME, July 4 (UPI).—The Senate yesterday approved a bill that would provide free contraceptives and birth-control advice to all citizens and visitors to Italy.

The measure still needs approval by the Chamber of Deputies. Until four years ago, public advocates of contraception faced up to one year in jail. The new measure calls for establishment of birth-control centers and allocates 5 billion lire (about $7.8 million) for them this year.

U.S. Recovery Reports Raise Gloom in Europe

BRUSSELS, July 4 (UPI).—Rosy Washington predictions of economic recovery are producing a gloomy echo in Europe.

Not all European experts agree with the Ford administration that the U.S. recession is ending. Most of them think Western Europe will stay deep in recession for months—a half year or more—after U.S. recovery begins.

And many of them fear that the cure might generate a new cycle of inflation that would be worse than the disease.

Leading the doom sayers is West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose nation has weathered the recession better than any other.

Pessimism Noted

"As long as the pessimism of American economy remains as marked as it is today, any hope of a new reversal of the trend is almost out of the question," Mr. Schmidt told the newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

"I do not understand the optimistic sounds coming from the United States," Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said. "I do not see a recovery at hand. And if it comes, it won't be before next spring.

Austrian economist Horst Knapp forecast that, no matter what happens in the United States, "European recovery will certainly be at least half a year behind the United States." He was echoed by the Italian central bank governor, Guido Carli, who said, "All signs are that the United States will recover soon but Europe will be slower."

And the Swiss national bank director, Fritz Leutwiler, warned that "there is a danger of paying for recovery with a new wave of inflation."

"The days of the affluent society are gone," Mr. Leutwiler

Gloom Not Universal

The gloom is not universal. Danish Premier Anker Joergensen told his parliament he expects Denmark's deep slump to ease by autumn. The Swiss Credit Bank said the Western recession "will reach the crest of the wave shortly," with recovery coming first in the United States, Japan and West Germany.

But what worries many experts is that the powerful West German economy, which should be the bellwether for a European recovery, is still in the doldrums.

German officials have told the European Common Market that Bonn is finding the recession more persistent than expected. Total production may fall this year, they said, and unemployment has been kept to a relatively low rate of 5 per cent only by the departure of 500,000 foreign workers.

If West Germany is grim, Britain and Italy see little hope at all.

"The situation is very grave and it is useless to offer comfortable optimism," said Italian Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin. He presides over an economy with 1 million persons out of work, industrial output down 11.7 per cent since last year and an inflation rate of 19.7 per cent.

In Britain, only unemployment (expected to reach 1 million by winter and 1.5 million by next spring) and inflation (25 per cent) are rising. Industrial output is almost back to where it was during Britain's three-day work week last year. The stock market, after rising during the winter, is going down again. So is the value of the pound.

French Situation

The Swiss Credit Bank said France is showing signs of recovery with growing exports and slowing inflation. But French experts themselves reported that things were getting worse.

French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, disputing U.S. optimism, said he was "gravely worried by the fact that, in spite of all stimuli, Western economies remain unresponsive."

The Bank of France says there is no sign the slump has ended and the National Council of French Employers predicts more economic hardship in coming months.

The French government blames U.S. refusal to return to fixed currency exchange rates for much of the trouble—a view not shared elsewhere in Europe. It gets more European support, however, for its fear that the projected, huge U.S. budget deficits may lead to new inflation and a ruinous boom-bust cycle.

Many reasons are given for the refusal of the European recession to go away.

Some experts said the United States, as the dominant Western economy, must lead the way. Others said the U.S. recession started first, so must end first.

Europe still seems oversupplied with goods, housing and cars. Inventories have not fallen as they have in the United States. Savings remain high, despite urging to consumers to spend.

The threat of oil-producing states to raise prices again in October—perhaps by 30 per cent or more—could nip recovery in the bud and throw Europe's economies back into slump, many experts said.

Two Economists Accepted Into Czech Party Unit

PRAGUE, July 4 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Communist party's Central Committee yesterday voted to have two economic experts join the party Presidium.

Vaclav Hula, 50, a graduate of a commercial academy and now the chairman of the State Planning Commission, presumably will take the Presidium post of Ludvik Svoboda, who has been relieved as President and Presidium member due to illness.

Mr. Hula's previous position as Presidium candidate member was taken by Jan Baryl, 50, who also becomes party Central Committee secretary concerned with economic affairs.

Party chief and President Gustav Husak Wednesday proposed to convene the 15th party congress next April. Approval of the proposal by the Central Committee members seemed certain.

Zaire Guerrillas Retain Captive

STANFORD, Calif., July 4 (UPI).—Marxist guerrillas in eastern Zaire failed to release Wednesday, as they had promised, Stephen Smith, a Stanford student, two of his fellow captives said today in Dar-es-Salaam.

In a public message to their former captors, Carrie Hunter and Emilie Bergman said, "We hope that the failure to release Steve July 2, as promised, was merely an administrative delay but unless Steve is released very soon, your image in our eyes, and in the eyes of the rest of the world, cannot help but suffer."

The message was made public by Stanford University officials here. The women were released June 28.

American Is Abducted At His Home in Italy

FLORENCE, July 4 (AP).—Police searched the Chianti wine district of Tuscany today for an Argentinian-born engineer, now a U.S. citizen, who was kidnapped from his summer home near Florence yesterday by four youths armed with submachine guns and pistols.

Alfonso de Sarons, 61, was the first foreigner abducted in Italy since J. Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the U.S. oil billionaire, disappeared in July, 1973.

5 Die in Gabon Crash

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, July 4 (Reuters).—Five Dutch citizens were killed when a twin-engined plane crashed on the mountainside on Tuesday, the official Gabon news agency reported today.



United Press International

Remains of a building destroyed by mortar fire during recent fighting in Beirut.

News Analysis

3d-World Women Gain Most at Talks in Mexico

By Judy Klemesrud

MEXICO CITY, July 4 (NYT).—The 10-year plan of action unanimously adopted at the International Women's Year world conference here will probably benefit women from the developing nations more than women from the industrialized world—if it benefits anybody at all.

The UN-sponsored document has no teeth and its future use is strictly up to individual governments, most of which are controlled by men. As a result, the plan's effectiveness will probably depend on how assertive and demanding women delegates are when they get back home.

The 49-page document stresses subjects not always relevant to women of the industrialized countries: improving women's health and nutrition, their housing and their literacy and attempts to rescue rural women from drudgery.

Western women will probably benefit from provisions calling for the end of stereotyped sex roles, the recognition of women as wives, mothers and jobholders, equal status with men under the law and equal access to policy-making in professional careers.

UN observers caution, however, that women should not expect *too much from the plan. They* point to past plans of action on population and food, neither of which has much changed the world.

These plans have, however, made food and population popular causes. And some women here, while feeling a revulsion at being considered a fad, realize that anything focusing world attention on their problems may help them in the long run.

Adherents of the plan of action point proudly to its built-in monitoring system and its timetables for action. For example, a target date has been set for 1980—when a second women's conference will probably be held in Tehran—in 14 areas, including more employment opportunities for women, increased literacy, greater access to education, political office and professional careers and improved health and nutrition.

Almost all issues relating to women are included in the document, except rape and abortion. A controversial paragraph, opposed by the Vatican and some Latin American countries, asserts that individuals and couples should have the right to plan their families and practice birth control if necessary.

There are provisions to combat prostitution, to pay special attention to female criminals and to give equal rights to unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock.

Concern with child care caused a passing reference to be expanded to a full paragraph, stressing that facilities for children are "of vital importance in promoting equality between men and women."

Several Western-sounding concerns were disapproved or dropped from the plan, including references to "sexism," "legal aid" and a statement that "men must accept equal responsibility for home and children."

Among the more interesting ideas that emerged from the two-week conference were the possibilities of an institute for women that would study their problems on a worldwide scale with special attention to the developing countries and a private international women's development bank. The bank would be both an investment bank and a savings and loan association, and would finance women's projects in the fields of food production, home and family life and small industries.

The conference was a political success in that its goal, approving a world plan of action, was achieved. In addition, the political views of the developing nations, especially their call for a "new international economic order" and their condemnation of Zionism, were approved in a second document called the Declaration of Mexico. So almost everybody went home happy.

What will be the significance of the conference and the plan of action? Experts say it will probably take at least two to three years to see whether any of its provisions work out.

But most participants here believe that gradual change is likely, especially if the women who met here and exchanged ideas and differing opinions for two weeks go home able to be a little more forceful with their governments than in the past.

Spanish Lawyers Ask for Freedom

MADRID, July 4 (UPI).—More than 200 Spanish lawyers yesterday asked Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to grant political freedoms and to recognize the right of self-determination for all Spanish regions.

In a petition handed to the Premier's office, the lawyers said that, "despite the government's repeated promise of political liberalization, it is obvious to all that the present political situation is marked by an alarming increase of repressive measures and infringements on the basic rights of citizens."

The petition was signed by 154 lawyers, among them monarchists, Christian Democrats, Liberals and Socialists. One of the signers was Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, a former education minister.

Two Lose Appeal In Russian Court

MOSCOW, July 4 (Reuters).—A Swiss businessman sentenced to 10 years in jail and a Soviet trading official condemned to death lost their appeals today against verdicts imposed in a bribery case here in May, according to Swiss sources.

They said that Walter Hasfelin, convicted of bribing Yuri Somorsky, then head of a Soviet furniture import agency, could still appeal to have his sentence reduced.

Neither man was present at the court hearing today, the sources said.

Losonczi Re-Elected

BUDAPEST, July 4 (AP).—Pal Losonczi, 56, today was re-elected President of Hungary for another five-year term by the new parliament meeting here.

Beirut Calm; 1 Death Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

them pointed its cannon at it. But they did not move in. There was no shooting.

In Shiyyah, shopkeepers were sweeping the pavements outside their fire-backened shops, clearing away the traces of a week of bombardment.

Security patrols in jeeps and tracked personnel carriers roamed the streets.

There was no new word on the fate of U.S. Army Col. Ernest Morgan, 43, who was seized from a taxi on Sunday night. Four or five other missing persons are also believed kidnapped.

The colonel, who was on his way from an assignment in Karachi to his post in Ankara, made a transit stop here.

Five more bodies were found in various parts of the city, bringing the known death toll in the latest round of factional violence to 290. In three months of sporadic violence, about 3,000 persons have been killed or wounded.

31 Officers Indicted For Torturing Greeks

ATHENS, July 4 (Reuters).—Thirty-one police and army officers were today indicted on charges of torturing political prisoners under the military regime which collapsed last year.

The indictment charged 15 police officers and 16 army officers with causing serious bodily harm to political prisoners during interrogation from August, 1973 to July of last year.

Sit-In at USIS Library Ended by Pathet Lao

By H.D.S. Greenway

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 4 (WP).—The occupation of the U.S. Information Service Library ended today when the Laotian Foreign Ministry, responding to an official U.S. protest, asked the student demonstrators and Pathet Lao soldiers to leave.

The protesters had been in the library since Saturday.

The break in the diplomatic impasse that had been growing here is seen as an indication that the Laotian government, which is now controlled by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao in all but name, wants to maintain diplomatic relations with the United States. The U.S. Embassy feared that the occupation of the property and petty harassments that have been going on since May were going to continue to the point where the embassy would have to be evacuated.

U.S. embassy personnel here already have been reduced from more than 800 two months ago to 21.

Diplomatic Note

In a note delivered to the embassy this afternoon, the Laotian government recognized the right of the United States to run the information service as long as it did not make propaganda detrimental to the "tranquillity" of the country or the national culture. The fate of two other U.S. properties, a housing compound and a maintenance supply depots, is still in doubt, however.

A Foreign Ministry official accompanied the acting USIS director Lawrence Daks, to the library and the soldiers and students left shortly afterward. Yesterday, after the government had announced that the occupation of the library was at an end, Mr. Daks found it still filled with protesters and his life was threatened if he did not leave.

Student demonstrations against the U.S. AID mission here, which was heavily involved with running the war in Laos before the cease-fire of 1973, began in May. The United States agreed to dismantle its AID mission and turn over all AID property to the Laotian government by Monday.

This was done, then the students occupied the USIS Library and the other installations. The United States saw this as a sign that perhaps the end of the AID mission was not going to be enough to save the U.S. presence here. The students took the view that USIS was involved in the war, too, and that the building ought to have been handed over to the government.

The Foreign Minister, Phoumi Vongvichit, a member of the Pathet Lao, is understood to have affirmed the U.S. right to run its information service just as the French and the Russians maintain their cultural centers.

China in Warning About Soviet Aid

HONG KONG, July 4 (Reuters).—China has warned the Third World about getting aid from the Soviet Union, saying he Russians were "false friends."

The People's Daily in Peking, in an article quoted by the Chinese news agency today, cited Moscow's military aid to Egypt, saying it was one of the "Soviet revisionists' practices" to cut back arms supply at crucial times.

"The Soviet social-imperialists of today pretend to be sympathetic toward the Egyptian and other Third-World peoples but, in fact, they are false friends with honey on their lips and murder in their hearts," the newspaper said.

Cypriot, Turk Trade Charges On Ethnic Shifts

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT).—Diplomats of Cyprus and Turkey traded accusations this week, concerning incidents involving displaced Greeks and Turks on the eastern Mediterranean island.

Cyprus's ambassador to the United States, Nikos Dimitriou, charged that the government of Turkey was attempting to alter the ethnic structure on Cyprus by settling "thousands" of mainland Turks in previously Greek areas.

A top-ranking official of the Turkish Embassy said Mr. Dimitriou's charges were "fictitious, unfounded, not true and sheer propaganda."

Mr. Dimitriou also asserted that he had received information from Nicosia to the effect that Turkish occupation forces had "forcibly displaced nearly 1,000 Greek Cypriots from the Karpasia Peninsula" since last Friday.

Soviet Navy Conducts Maneuvers Off China

TOKYO, July 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union carried out naval exercises in the east China Sea from June 29 through last Wednesday. The exercises apparently were intended as a show of naval strength, the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported today.

13 Killed in Jerusalem Bomb Blast



Associated Press

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres (wearing coat) inspects damage at the site of explosion in Jerusalem.

(Continued from Page 1)

to inspect it, he said, but found nothing inside. The package of explosives, estimated at 33 pounds, apparently was strapped on the underside.

Police Called

"I would have called the police right away, but our phone had been out for three days," he said.

Mr. Warshavsky went next door to a hotel and telephoned the police.

A police spokesman said later that a patrol car with members of the bomb squad was 40 yards from the site when the bomb exploded.

The blast blew out the fronts of several shops and shattered windows on all sides of the square, which is the shopping and business center of the western, or Israeli, half of Jerusalem.

As they usually do in such circumstances, the police immediately began collaring every Arab in the neighborhood. Dozens were caught in the square itself and hustled into vans that then left for police headquarters.

"Most of them are not serious suspects," a police officer said later. "But we have to get them away as much for their own good as ours."

Dinitz Returns

JERUSALEM, July 4 (Reuters).—Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz, returned here today to report on his recent talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

He arrived shortly after Israel again made it clear that it would not be rushed by the United States into making early or hasty decisions on further concessions to Egypt, especially over more troop withdrawals in the Sinai.

Mr. Dinitz declined to make any statement at the airport, saying that first he had to report to Mr. Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

The ambassador will attend Sunday's cabinet meeting, at which he will provide information on Egyptian counterproposals—presented by Cairo to the United States—to Israel's ideas on another interim agreement in the Sinai.

He will also report on U.S. thinking on the Israeli and Egyptian proposals.

3,000th Salyut Orbit

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI).—The Salyut-4 space station, which has been home to two cosmonauts for the last 40 days, completed its 3,000th orbit of the earth today. The craft was launched on Dec. 26.

Parl... Goes C...

LONDON, Ju... —A monthlong broadcasting Par... ceedings on radio...

Politicians general... that the experiment was a s... cess. But there has been broad reaction from the p... to the urbanely rude at... sphere of the House of Co... mons.

A Commons committee assess the experiment ... decide if permanent broadca... from Parliament may begin the fall.

Romania Sai... To Speed Jew... Emigration

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 4 (N... —Romania has speeded em... tion of Jews to Israel in re... weeks in an evident effor... comply with U.S. stipulat... linking that movement to... granting of trade prefere... diplomatic officials reported ... terday.

Congress has set July 12 ... deadline for deciding on Presi... Ford's request to grant Rom... most-favored-nation status ... the new Trade Act.

Until recently there w... great deal of skepticism ... Romanian emigration pol... the part of supporters of ... amendment introduced by ... Henry Jackson, D-Wash., ... Rep. Charles Vanik, D-... which requires easing of r... tures as a condition for rec... trading benefits.

In the first five months of ... fewer than 400 Jews left Ro... for Israel, according to U.S. ... ficials. This was well belo... average for last year, whic... about 300 a month.

But, according to inform... sent here this week from Bu... rest, 237 Romanian Jews lef... Israel in June, bringing the ... leaving in the first six mo... of the year to 616.

The informants said al... tickets for 303 more have ... booked for this month. So ... this year, the Romanian auth... ities have approved exit visa... Israel for 2,000 Jews, the...

In addition, the officials ... ed, the Romanian governm... approved 954 applicatio... year for emigration of R... to the United States ... them to join relatives.

Lisbon Ch... Urges Order

(Continued from Page 1)

country is urgent and indispen... able."

The far leftists who march... tonight said that they w... backing "progressive element... within the Council of the Revol... tion. One of their heroes is Ge... Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, t... commander of all security force... who has taken the workers' sid... in the Republica and radio con... flicts.

One rumor here concerned e... forts by Gen. Carvalho to se... power on behalf of the worker... committees. The general h... fended off all efforts to separa... him from more moderate el... ments in the military and t... President made a point tonigh... of emphasizing cohesion within... the council.

Japanese End 190-Day Session Of Parliament

TOKYO, July 4 (AP).—Japa... parliament ended a 190-day s... sion today amid an unprecede... ed uproar.

Until today the passage of fou... major bills hung in the balance... due to delaying tactics employe... by the opposition Communi... party and the Komeito pa... which is the neo-Buddhist "cle... government" party. Together th... forced the 252-seat upper house ... hold all-night sessions for t... last two days.

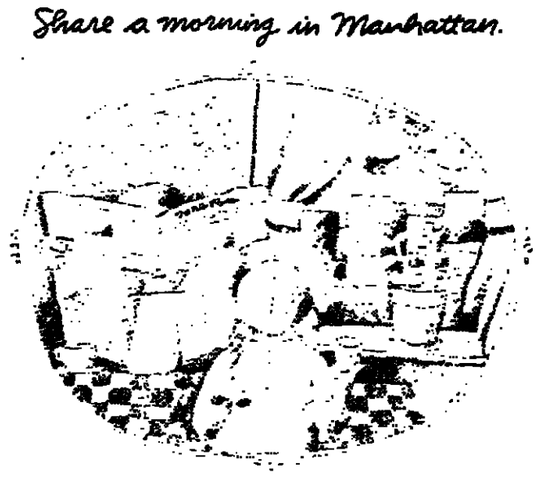
However, only two bills w... approved in the sessions and b... designed to raise the liquor ... and tobacco prices failed to ... passage. The Public Office El... tion Revision Law was clear... with a majority vote by Prem... Takeo Miki's Liberal Democra... party and the Socialist ... Democratic Socialist parties. A...

The vote on the revised poli... funds control bill, however ... in a 117-117 tie. ... dent Kenzo Kon... ing vote and ca... the bill. It wa... that a house pre... a deadlock.

Arab Emir... Step Up C...

PARIS, July ... United Arab Em... today decided t... financial, techno... dustrial) cooperat... days of talks be... Zaid bin Sultan a... Valéry Giscard d'... France.

Sheikh Zaid, the he... United Arab Emirates ... ruler of Abu Dhabi, sa... have agreed to cooperate ... fields—industrial, techno... financial, monetary and e... affairs."



Sunny Calm of Spain's Basque Region Cloaks Bitter War

(Continued from Page 1)

revived it. They are leading the struggle.

"I consider we have already won. It is the direction of history, because all our people support our idea and it is still strong after 39 years of the most complete repression. But the end will be brutal. A lot of blood will be shed before it's over."

The vehemence of Basque feeling is more easily discerned than its precise goals.

Some demand independence; others want autonomy. Others speak simply of liberty and democracy. Interviews with representatives of several groups made it clear that they are all united, however, in opposition to the government in Madrid.

The ETA itself is divided in two wings, the "military" and the "military-political." Spokesmen for the "military" wing say it is not necessary now to settle the fine points; because the crucial problem is to press the armed struggle against "the fascist regime and the torturers."

Spokesmen for the "mili... political" wing disagree. They say that there would be no point in overthrowing the Madrid regime if it were just to be replaced with "a capitalist, bourgeois democracy."

They are extreme leftists but they do not speak in the same dogmatic tones as the extreme leftists of France, West Germany and other European countries.

Meanwhile, the new French policy is a delicate one, aimed at keeping the violence on the Spanish side of the border without causing open distress to the Spanish government. The situation in Madrid is "too fragile. We don't want to make Spain tremble," a top French official said recently.

"The message," a French spokesman said, "is that they are not to settle their scores on French territory. Otherwise, it's not our affair."

The most fervent Basques say that is not true. They aim at uniting the Basque provinces in France with the Spanish ones in an independent community, if not a formal state. But the Basques in France are at most lukewarm about their Spanish cousins and have not been very agitated about such issues as cultural autonomy and the right to use the Basque language in schools and official business.

"He's proud of being French," a Spanish refugee said with some contempt of a chagrined Basque companion. "But I am proud of being Basque. That's the difference."

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"Sank Roo Doe Noo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich

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By Democrats and Washington Post

Schlesinger Says His View On A-Arms Use Was Distorted

By David Broder

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that Democratic criticism of his nuclear-war policies was "totally inconsistent" with what he said was that party's position.

Mr. Schlesinger was replying to Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, who had criticized him for raising the possibility that the United States, in event of war, might be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both Rep. Udall and Mr. Sanford have announced their candidacies for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Schlesinger said it was "flat-out misleading" for anyone to imply that the Ford administration was threatening a nuclear attack.

"No one has ever suggested that the United States would launch an aggressive first strike," he said. "I never said we would use nuclear weapons before we were ever attacked."

Reiterates U.S. Policy

At the same time, he reiterated that the United States "has consistently refused to rule out our first use of nuclear weapons in such cases as the event of a full scale Soviet attack with conventional weapons on Western Europe.

"In that situation, our strategy has always included the possibility of a nuclear response," he said.

The dispute began when Mr. Schlesinger told a group of reporters on Tuesday that—under undefined conditions—the United States could "conceivably" make "a selective strike at the Soviet Union."

Mr. Schlesinger said the import of his statement had been distorted by The Washington Post's account of it, which he said "reached for a headline."

The Post headlined the story, "U.S. 'First Strike' Called Conceivable."

Post's Report

The Post reported: "Under certain circumstances, the United States 'conceivably' would fire its nuclear missiles at the Soviet Union before being fired upon, Secretary of Defense... Schlesinger said yesterday.

"He stressed at a breakfast meeting with reporters that there was 'very, very low probability' of this happening but conceded his emphasis on fielding a first-strike force could be interpreted as a change in American nuclear strategy."

The Post story quoted directly from the transcript made of Mr. Schlesinger's conversation.

The day after Mr. Schlesinger's remarks Mr. Sanford called such talk of first use "outrageous, irresponsible and useless." Rep. Udall said the "alarming" talk would "create confusion . . . add to uncertainty . . . and strengthen the hand of the hawks in the Kremlin."

Bentsen Attack

Yesterday, a third presidential hopeful, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, said Mr. Schlesinger's remarks "indicate a disturbing new direction in U.S. policy, contrary to the long-standing commitment of this country to maintain a strong military force only for purposes of our national defense. I continue to believe that our national policy should be that we will never be the first to use strategic nuclear weapons."

A fourth Democratic presidential hopeful, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, had earlier labeled "highly disturbing" President Ford's refusal to rule out first use of nuclear weapons by the United States in future conflicts.

Mr. Schlesinger said that "Democrats are in a very peculiar position" to be making such statements, because "many of them have advocated a reduction in our general purpose forces and our conventional (non-nuclear) response capabilities."

"If you strip away the conventional forces, you must simply, as a matter of logic, endorse a policy of first use" of nuclear weapons to respond to conventional attacks, he maintained.

By contrast, Mr. Schlesinger said, his policy was to "raise the nuclear threshold," by strengthening conventional forces, in order to provide a variety of options for responding to aggression without the employment of nuclear weapons.

He said the Democrats were "totally inconsistent" to favor reductions in conventional forces and at the same time to rule out first use of nuclear weapons.

Suit by NAACP Aims at Schools In North, West

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [illegible] the government has abandoned requirements that racially segregated school districts in the North and West be denied federal funds.

The NAACP filed a federal court suit yesterday asking that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare be ordered to move against districts it says are segregated.

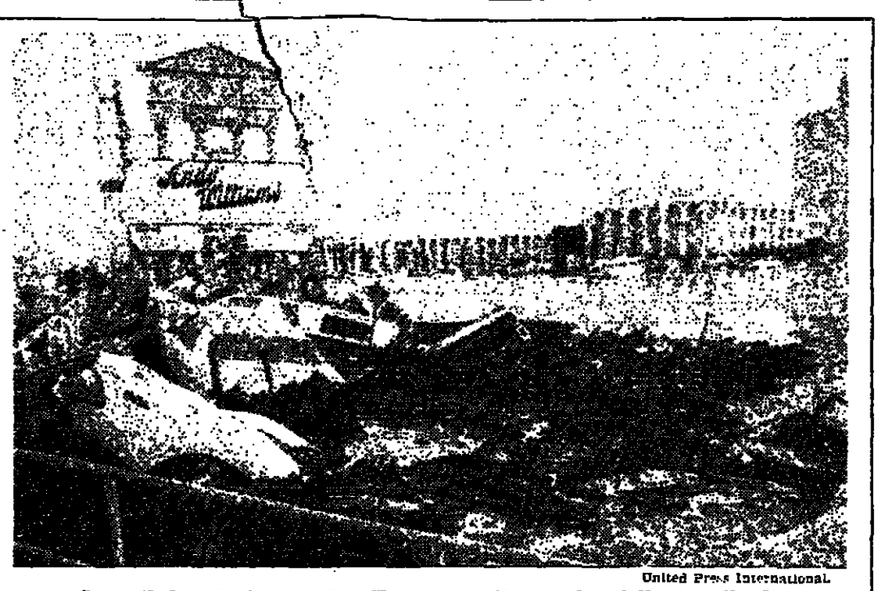
The suit asks that U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy order HEW to investigate eight school districts that the NAACP says discriminate in classroom racial makeup, teacher assignment and recruitment and school district boundary-setting.

A total of 65 districts were cited as jurisdictions where HEW moved to force desegregation and dropped it or never moved at all. Nathaniel Jones, general counsel for the NAACP, said the suit is "the first major assault against segregation in the North."

Ohio Man Found Guilty Of Killing 11 Relatives

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 4 (AP)—James Ruppert has been found guilty of murdering 11 members of his family during an Easter Sunday gathering at his mother's home here. Sentencing was postponed until a hearing later this month.

A three-judge panel in Butler County Common Pleas Court issued its 2-to-1 verdict yesterday after nearly four hours of deliberation. Ruppert's attorneys conceded during the three-week trial that their client shot and killed his mother, brother, sister-in-law and eight nieces and nephews. But they asked for a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, maintaining that he acted "in a psychotic rage."



United Press International.

Cars piled up in front of Las Vegas gambling casino following floods.

Flash Storm Floods Las Vegas, Drowning 2

From Wire Dispatches

LAS VEGAS, July 4.—Two men were drowned yesterday after floods flashed through this resort, leaving parts of the mile-long Strip of casinos and hotels under a foot of water.

Towns such as Las Vegas, built over normally dry desert stream beds, are particularly vulnerable to the sort of rapid moving storm that swept through Las Vegas yesterday, causing several million dollars damage within minutes.

The Strip was a muddy mess, but the gambling went on as usual tonight as thousands of tourists jammed Las Vegas for the long July 4 weekend.

Gamblers, barefooted with their trousers rolled up, continued to play the slot machines as water swirled calf-deep around them. They were apparently unmindful of the danger of electrocution.

Two bodies, both city employees, were found in mud banks near where their truck was swept away by the flash flood. Police closed part of the Strip, the neon-lighted gambling district, cutting off access to six casinos, after the storm. But the establishments were reopened today.

The storm moved in just after 2 p.m. yesterday. Within 90 minutes about 2 1.2 inches of rain had fallen. The storm continued into the weekend. Hundreds of cars were stranded in high water and many city streets were closed. Major highways leading into the city remained open but were reported jammed as weekend gamblers drove here from Los Angeles despite the storm.

About 25 cars in the parking lot at Caesars Palace were swept into a nearby drainage ditch. A Delta Airlines jet was struck by lightning as it approached McCarran International Airport but landed safely.

Midwestern Disaster

BISMARCK, N.D., July 4 (AP).—Flooding that caused an estimated $1.6 billion in damage in eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota has wiped out this year's crops and may affect planting next year. More than a million acres of croplands were inundated.

The damage estimate from heavy rains that have dumped up to 13 inches of water at some points since Saturday includes $1.5 billion in North Dakota and $100 million in Minnesota.

By Rockefeller Commission

Early Probe Reported of CIA Death Plots

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT).—The staff of the Rockefeller commission quietly began investigating the CIA's involvement in plots to assassinate foreign leaders nearly a month before President Ford officially gave it the assignment, according to authoritative sources.

The staff of the commission received its first evidence of CIA involvement in plots against foreign leaders when it asked the agency to fill in gaps and deletions it found in a comprehensive internal report on CIA wrongdoing that had been turned over to the commission by the agency.

It turned out that the gaps and deletions dealt with the agency's involvement in the plans to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. This material was in the hands of the staff shortly before the end of January.

The staff began investigating the implications of these disclosures under its mandate to inquire into any violations of the law by the CIA. It had already done a substantial amount of work on assassination matters when President Ford ordered the commission to make an official investigation in early March, these sources said.

The staff's inquiry into assassinations both before and after it was officially authorized to proceed was substantial, lasting about four months, according to two sources. A source said that the still secret summary on the assassination question was a "good survey on the question."

The original material on CIA involvement in assassinations, other than occasional and incomplete press reports during the last 10 years, came from the agency itself. In May, 1973, James Schlesinger, then director of central intelligence, asked employees to report any wrongdoing. Before the end of the month the agency compiled what has come to be known as the Schlesinger report, which included material on some of the plots.

On Jan. 19, William Colby, the current director, used the Schlesinger report as the basis for briefing Mr. Ford. It was at this time that the President has said he learned that the CIA had been involved in plots to kill the leaders of other governments.

The President, however, did not order the Rockefeller commission to investigate the matter until early March after news reports about CIA involvement.

When the Rockefeller commission made its report June 6, however, the section on assassinations was not included. Among several reasons given was that the commission's work had been hurried and incomplete.

"Based upon their resources for information and time they had," a source outside the commission said "they did a very adequate survey. What the Church committee [the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho] will turn out will be far richer in detail but the basic element [government] involvement will not change."

Refugees Leave U.S. for Saigon

EL TORO AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., July 4 (Reuters).—Fifty South Vietnamese refugees left here yesterday for home—the first to return at their own request since fleeing the Communist advance on Saigon.

A Marine Corps spokesman said that the refugees—and 200 more leaving today—were flown to Guam where they will be processed by the United Nations and returned to Saigon.

President Ford said recently that 2,000 of the 131,000 Vietnamese evacuated to the United States had asked to return.

Khaled to Visit Egypt

CAIRO, July 4 (UPI).—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia will make a five-day official visit to Egypt starting July 16, it was announced today.

After Hearing Nixon Testimony

Last of 3 Watergate Juries Is Dismissed

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—The final Watergate grand jury, the third that worked at unraveling the series of events that brought down the administration of former President Richard Nixon, was dismissed yesterday by Chief U.S. District Court Judge George Hart jr. with an admonition to its members that each juror's oath of secrecy "follows you to your grave."

The grand jury, while returning only one indictment in its 18 months of existence, is the only Watergate investigative body which heard direct testimony from Mr. Nixon.

The testimony of Mr. Nixon was taken two weeks ago by special Watergate prosecutors and two grand jurors in an unprecedented California session of the panel. The former president testified for 11 hours under oath.

Additional Information

Although the final official Watergate grand jury has been discharged, the Watergate special prosecutor's office could present new or already-gathered information to regular grand juries empaneled for other purposes in the federal court system. Court sources here say that arrangements have been made for the prosecutors to use sitting grand juries if they deem it necessary.

But the discharge of the last grand jury specifically empaneled to probe Watergate and related issues makes this the first time in three years that a court or congressional body has not been actively probing the Nixon administration's activities.

The first grand jury that became involved in the Watergate scandal was a regularly empaneled grand jury that was in session the week following the June 17, 1973, break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate office complex here.

Its normal 18-month term was extended to 30 months as it continued to probe the break-in and the subsequent cover-up. The 14 persons it indicted included former Attorney General John Mitchell and the two top former White House aides, John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman.

The first grand jury also compiled a report on Mr. Nixon that was forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee and was used in voting his impeachment.

Second Jury

By August, 1973, the special prosecutor's office considered a second grand jury necessary. This grand jury returned indictments in the break-in at the office of the psychiatrist of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg, a wide range of campaign contribution violations and a bribery charge against former Treasury Secretary John Connally. It heard evidence that led to the guilty plea of former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst as well.

The third grand jury, the one disbanded yesterday, was formed on Jan. 7 of last year and heard testimony on subjects ranging from the alleged handling of campaign contributions by Nixon associate C.G. 'Bebe' Rebozo, misuse of government agencies, wiretaps and assorted illegal campaign contribution violations.

Investigations into those specific areas still are considered open by the special prosecutor's office despite the disbanding of the grand jury that heard the testimony.

China Picks EEC Envoy

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP).—China has requested approval of an ambassador to the European Common Market, informed sources said. He is Li Lien-pi, the Chinese ambassador to Belgium.

Car Pollution Curbs Failing

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT).—A confidential report by the Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that there has been a "massive failure" of automobiles to meet federal anti-pollution standards.

The report, completed less than a month ago, said that "only at low mileage are any of the standards even approached."

The report was made public by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, a week after President Ford asked Congress to amend the 1970 Clean Air Act to give American automobile manufacturers the five-year freeze on auto emission controls that they had requested. Mr. Nader asked the President not to relax emission standards.

In a letter to the President, Mr. Nader said that 1974 model automobiles "put out more than twice as much pollution as standards would permit."

Noting the President's assertion that the automobile is rapidly becoming less of a contributor to air pollution, Mr. Nader said "present emission standards do not protect the public health as you imply, because the auto industry does not build cars to meet the emission standards, (no matter how lenient) as they come off the assembly line and as they are used."

An agency spokesman said the report had been prepared by the agency's Mobile Source Enforcement Facility in Ann Arbor, Mich., in connection with an analysis of the effectiveness of enforcement procedures.

The report said the agency's existing enforcement technique, based mostly on government certification that a prototype automobile meets a given pollution standard has not worked.

The report said that the single most important new strategy to assure that the manufacturers meet the standards would be federal inspection of automobiles as they came off the assembly lines.

The report suggests that automobiles manufactured recently were less able to meet required standards than those produced several years ago.

Pentagon Trims Cost Estimates On 40 Weapons

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—For the first time in six years, the Pentagon yesterday revised downward its cost estimates for more than 40 major weapons.

The $3.1-billion reduction resulted from what an official called a "more realistic, optimistic" forecast of inflation in coming years. Many major weapons take up to eight years or more to develop and complete.

The new cost forecast was made by the Pentagon's financial experts, who substituted their estimates for projections made independently by the Army, Navy and Air Force. Separate service estimates had been used as the basis for cost estimates in the past.

The quarterly report showed that the estimated cost of completing 41 major weapon systems dropped to $146.7 billion, a substantial part of which has already been spent.

The biggest rollback was in the forecast for the Army's advanced XM-1 tank, which dropped by $1.7 billion to $4.5 billion. The Navy's Trident missile-submarine program decreased in cost by $5.95.2 million to $15.9 billion. The Air Force's F-15 fighter program decreased in cost by $128.7 million to $10.8 billion.

French Newsman Held

BUENOS AIRES, July 4 (UPI).—French correspondent Edouard Bailby of L'Express of Paris was detained last night and escorted from a Buenos Aires hotel by men in civilian clothes, hotel personnel said. Police declined to confirm that Mr. Bailby had been arrested.

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Ford, in Campaign Tune-Up, Assails Congress for Inaction

By Lou Cannon

CLEVELAND, July 4 (WP).—President Ford tuned up last night for his formal campaign announcement next week by scolding the Democratic-controlled Congress for inaction on his energy proposals and by denouncing federal spending programs as "old and tired and ineffective solutions to the nation's problems.

"What we really need in this country is not a new deal but a fresh start," Mr. Ford told 1,300 Ohio Republicans at a fund-raising dinner here.

"What we need is not more federal control but the adventure of federal achievement and the rebirth of the self-confident pioneering spirit that made America the great nation it is today," he said.

The President's speech was viewed by his supporters and strategists as a rehearsal of the themes he will attempt to develop in his campaign for a full term.

According to White House officials, the President's announcement of his candidacy will be made next Tuesday by Mr. Ford at the White House, probably on national television.

The themes that Mr. Ford developed in his speech last night emphasized the traditional Republican philosophy of self-reliance and private enterprise. Much of the speech was similar in tone and content to the speeches of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who some conservatives view as a potential rival for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Ford received the loudest applause from Ohio Republicans for a line which Mr. Reagan often has delivered with great effect: "Don't forget that a government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take away everything you have."

Although Mr. Ford received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his speech, most of the applause during the speech seemed polite rather than enthusiastic.

Mr. Ford's audience was the most responsive last night—as was the audience earlier in the day at a speech to the Ohio Valley White House Conference in Cincinnati—when he criticized the Democratic-controlled Congress for its failure to deregulate "new" natural gas. A deregulation proposal was part of the energy package that the President submitted to Congress in January.

"The Democratic Congress will be responsible if we have interrupted gas service this winter and a loss of jobs," Mr. Ford said.

"If the Congress would move, we could declare American independence of foreign oil and energy sources," the President said.

Mr. Ford contended that highly industrialized states such as Ohio would lose plants to Southern states such as Texas and Louisiana, where natural gas is produced within the states at prices near the market levels.

It is the contention of the gas companies and the President that the companies cannot profitably produce natural gas at the controlled ceiling price of 52 cents per thousand cubic feet if the gas is sold in interstate commerce.

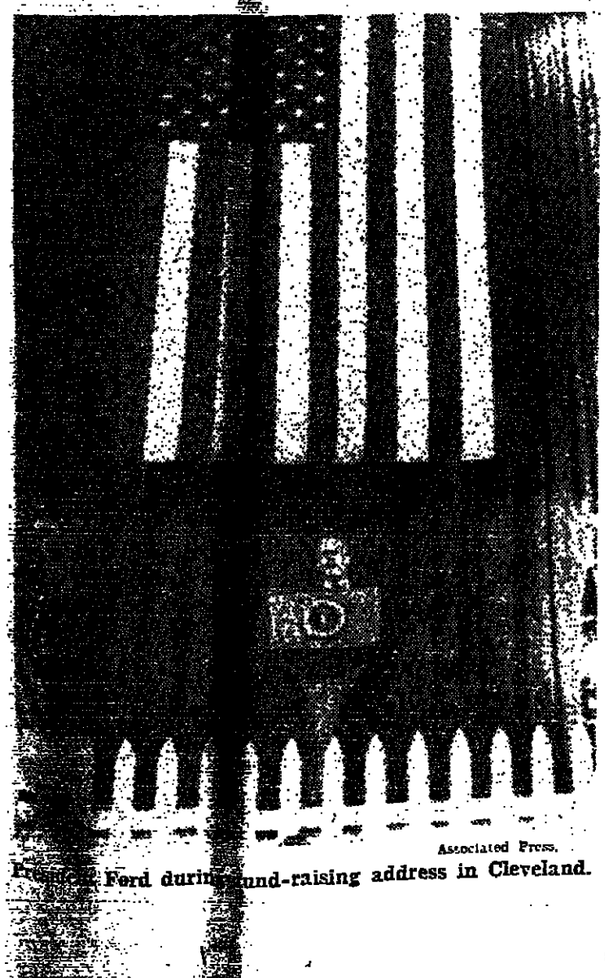
Mr. Ford's theme of "not a new deal but a fresh start" was described by a White House official as a possibility for his campaign slogan next year at least if it is well received in his present round of low-key political speeches.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that yesterday's travel was entirely paid for by the Republican National Committee.

The fund-raising dinner at which the President spoke in Cleveland was expected to raise $450,000 to aid Republican candidates.

The White House entourage was buoyed on arrival in Cincinnati by results of an Ohio poll in the Cincinnati Post which showed Mr. Ford defeating three prospective Democratic presidential contenders by wide margins. The President held a 45-to-32 percentage point lead over Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a 43-to-36 point lead over Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and a 51-to-28 point lead over Alabama Gov. George Wallace. There were no figures on Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who has said he is not a candidate.

But the crowds were sparse and the response poor for the President in Cincinnati.



Associated Press.

President Ford during fund-raising address in Cleveland.

Ford Increases Lead Over Reagan in Poll

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP).—President Ford's popularity among Republican and independent voters has boosted him 23 percentage points ahead of his chief rival, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination, the Harris Poll reported this week.

Increasing his lead by 15 percentage points since April Mr. Ford now is the choice of 40 per cent of those polled, compared to 17 per cent for Gov. Reagan, who has lost six percentage points since April.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, July 5-6, 1975 *

Ford vs. Solzhenitsyn

Does President Ford know the difference between détente and appeasement? This unlikely question arises in light of the news that President Ford decided not to receive Nobel laureate Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn because to do so would be inconsistent with détente. Thus one of the world's leading writers, the most eloquent contemporary Russian enemy of dictatorship, was snubbed by an occupant of the White House who finds time to receive eminent soccer players and lovely cotton queens.

Yet the Soviet Union has repeatedly indicated that it regards détente as perfectly compatible with the most exaggerated ideological warfare against the United States. Neither Leonid Brezhnev nor any other high Soviet official has ever been known to refuse to receive American Communist party leaders for fear of upsetting détente. Quite the contrary, major foreign Communists (including American) are normally given red-carpet treatment in Moscow.

Basically, détente seeks to avoid military confrontation and to reduce risk of World War III. It even heightens the importance of the peaceful competition of ideas and accentuates the desirability of free exchange of information—points the Russians have been resisting in the current negotiations over the European security treaty. Instead of rebuffing Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Ford ought to have welcomed him as the most noted spokesman for a subterranean but important element of Soviet public opinion.

In contrast to Mr. Ford's confusion was the refreshing example of détente at work given by the group of U.S. senators who have just completed a trip to Moscow, during with they spoke at length with both Mr. Brezhnev and his veteran Politburo colleague, Mikhail A. Suslov. There was evidently blunt speaking on both sides, with no effort to avoid what either the Soviet or American leaders regard as the truth in order to spare the others' sensibilities. Mr. Suslov, for example, complained about what he regarded as United States failures to honor its commitments in the fields of arms limitations and expanded trade; the senators in turn emphasized American suspicions of Soviet intentions and the moral importance of the issue of free emigration.

The Soviet leaders' friendly attitude toward their senatorial visitors suggests that the Kremlin chiefs respect most those partners in détente who face issues directly as the prelude to finding mutually satisfactory solutions. It is unlikely that Mr. Brezhnev in his heart has any more respect for appeasers than does Mr. Ford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rededication

On July 3, 1776, John Adams wrote to his wife: "I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these states. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory . . ." One year later, as Adams walked about Philadelphia on the night of July 4 and saw lighted candles in thousands of windows, he said: "I think it was the most splendid illumination I ever saw."

At a time that calls for hard decisions rather than vain smugness, Americans might benefit from a recollection of how matters looked 199 years ago. Thomas Jefferson's historic document was not the ceremonial capstone on a victorious rebellion. At the time, Washington's forces were outnumbered four to one. When the roll was called as daylight faded on July 4, both Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted "no"; Delaware was divided; and New York abstained.

Despite doubts and fears, the signing of the Declaration marked more than the birth of a nation. It was made memorable because, in Henry Steele Commager's words, "It set forth, with matchless eloquence, the basic philosophy of democracy and liberty."

The period that began with the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and ended 12 years later with the ratification of the Constitution represented an era of political genius rarely, if ever, equaled in the affairs of nations. A meaningful commemoration of the founders' courage calls for a rededication to their dreams.

It calls for a new determination to place equality and freedom above those material values which have corrupted the nation's public and private morality.

It calls for a recognition that concern for "the General Welfare" is not a radical distortion of the government's function but the mandate of America's original charter.

It calls for a rediscovery of Jefferson's belief that there can be "no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves: and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control in a wholesome direction, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

It calls for a return to statesmanship that shares the contempt this nation's early leaders had for all tyrants.

These principles, spelled out in the Declaration of Independence, can flourish only in a society that, dedicated to remaining open, jealously protects the citizen's right to privacy and refuses to give to any sector, including the government itself, powers that abridge freedom and curtail equality.

Bruce Catton wrote: "The central reality in this great act that brought a nation to its birth was the living, aspiring, struggling people . . . It was a struggle, furthermore, that was fought out by people very much like ourselves: which is to say that they were often confused, usually divided in sentiment, and now and then rather badly discouraged about the possible outcome of the tremendous task they had undertaken."

In the end, what mattered then, as it matters now, was that enough of the people had more faith than fear, and were ready to fight for the new principles. The question, one year short of America's 200th anniversary, is whether faith still outweighs fear. The Fourth of July commemorates a revolution that electrified the world with its message of unalienable rights. The challenge to Americans today is to reaffirm that declaration by once again making of its faith and its spirit a living reality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portuguese Radio Turned Down

The military rulers of Portugal have taken the easy way out of the dilemma posed for them by the revolutionaries' occupation of Radio Renascenza, the Catholic station. At yet another of the all-night meetings at which government policy is laid down they have decided to nationalize "all" radio stations. Since none of the others is under threat, and all are already subservient to the opinions of the Armed Forces Movement, this is a way of ensuring that no leakage of independent news or judgement shall seep through. The decision does not improve the prospects for the Socialist newspaper Republica which, like Radio Renascenza, has been under occupation by workers disagreeing with its policy. It is also a rebuff for the titular government which has already decided to hand Radio Renascenza back to the church . . .

Even within the ranks of the Armed Forces Movement there are those who do not subscribe to the totalitarian pattern which Portugal is being made to follow. It would be right for their views to be expressed in print and on the air. For this purpose, a clear statement would be welcome that the radio will still be allowed some independent control and that Republica will again be freely available as the voice of the Socialist party.

—From the Guardian (London).

A Divided Israel

Never before since the six-day war have the Israelis been so deeply divided. The debate concerns the response to be given to Egyptian proposals supported by the Americans . . . According to a recent poll, two-thirds of the Israelis consider that the commitment made by Egypt not to attack Israel during the next three years and to renew the mandate of the UN troops for the same period are not sufficient compensations for the evacuation of the passes and of the Abu Rudeis oil fields. The Israelis would thus have already rejected the Egyptian counter-proposals without the pressure from the United States. President Ford has personally intervened in the negotiations. He needs a political success in the Mideast before the presidential elections of 1976 . . . The urgency of the present debate overshadows another pending issue with the United States: the nuclear problem. Mr. Schlesinger disclosed for the first time this week that the United States is prepared to take Israel under its nuclear umbrella if the Jewish state agrees to sign the nonproliferation treaty. The Israeli reaction seems to have been rather cool.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 5, 1900

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The nomination of William Jennings Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the presidency was accomplished by a unanimous vote in the National Convention here today. His was the only name presented. With Mr. Bryan's influence, the silver extremists carried the day and the result is that the silver versus gold issue will again be disputed by the same candidates as in 1896, with probably the same result.

Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1925

PARIS—Among the American writers who have recently adopted Paris as a sort of peaceful home in which they hope to feed the fires of their restless creative spirit, is F. Scott Fitzgerald, the author of "This Side of Paradise," "Flappers and Philosophers," and according to the critics, the latest and most searching product of his pen, "The Great Gatsby." He lives on Rue de Tilsitt.



A World of Difference in Ford's Outlook

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Eight months have made a world of difference in the attitude, outlook and standing of Gerald Ford. Last November, when this reporter was invited to the White House for a conversation with the President, he seemed tentative, uncertain in his new surroundings and politically very much on the defensive.

It was a bad time for him. His party had just been shellacked in the mid-term elections, and the victorious Democrats were claiming a mandate to govern. The pardon of President Nixon had sent his own polls tumbling. The country was sliding into a severe recession, while he still lamely defended his ill-timed proposal for a tax increase. And after the experiences of the campaign, Mr. Ford sounded dubious about his ability to rally public opinion to his side.

Last week, on a return visit to the Oval Office for an hour-long interview with two other reporters, the contrast in Mr. Ford was almost complete. True, his personal demeanor is unchanged; just as he was not self-pitying in the earlier time of adversity, this President shows no signs of arrogance when he is on top. His tone was, if anything, more restrained and his rhetoric more disciplined than it had been in the earlier session.

In Command

What was newly present this time was the sense of his being in command—the palpable impression of a man who believes he is on top of his job and has mastered the political environment in which he is operating.

In some vital respects that confidence seems premature, if not misplaced. But in many others, Mr. Ford clearly has climbed out of the hole in which he found himself last November, three months after taking office.

The White House staff and the Cabinet are his now—not hand-me-downs from a discredited predecessor. The hand-me-down war in Indochina is also over. The controversial pardon of Mr. Nixon is now seen by more people as what Mr. Ford intended—a severing of his links with the Watergate president.

Now, when Mr. Ford is asked about Mr. Nixon's grand jury testimony, he can say with satisfaction that he "wasn't consulted or informed" of that, and regards it as a matter "strictly within the jurisdiction of the special prosecutor."

As for Congress, Mr. Ford has won four veto battles out of four and has seen his success disconcert and divide the Democrats. So long as the recovery from recession continues, he is likely to hold the whip hand in any economic policy showdowns.

That, in turn, makes it easier for him to meet his immediate political challenge—from the conservatives in his own party. Step by step, the White House is methodically playing on Ronald Reagan's indecisiveness, raising practical and psychological barriers against his challenging the President for the 1976 nomination.

Mr. Ford understands that the best way for him to deal with the conservative activists within the GOP is never to have to confront them. The costs of a civil war even if he beat Reagan badly in the primaries, would be Republican disunity and the potential disaffection of some of the party's hardest workers.

Mr. Ford's "high visibility" summer is aimed at discouraging a Reagan candidacy, by exploiting the current upswing in the presidential fortunes to a maximum. By being active and out front, he gives Reagan reason to hang back. The challenger must be in the race by Labor Day to have a prayer of success, and already some of Mr. Ford's top lieutenants are betting that Reagan will never summon up the courage to announce.

If Mr. Ford can avert a Reagan challenge, then he can sit back for a year and let the Democratic infighting dominate the political news, while he stays "presidential." He says he no longer believes Sen. Edward Kennedy will run, and the implication is clear that he sees no other strong presidential challenger on the Democratic scene.

Energy Crunch

This summer's stop-Reagan offensive is made easier by the fact that the political mood of the country is surprisingly conservative, as Mr. Ford has been discovering. When a presidential speech on the dangers of inflation gets a friendly reception at the annual convention of the NAACP, it is a sign of the times.

As Mr. Ford told us in the interview, "Inflation affects everybody . . . including those out of work. Unemployment affects eight or nine per cent."

Whether the same conservatism will persist in the face of a new energy crunch is another question. Despite the rhetoric, Mr. Ford seems to have no concrete strategy for avoiding or cushioning another OPEC oil price increase in the fall. As he concedes, our dependence on their oil is increasing, not decreasing.

If—as some economists predict—his coming battle with Congress over decontrol of domestic oil winds up with yet more consumer dollars being drained off into higher oil prices, with no tax mechanism for recycling them into the economy, the recovery could be aborted—and the nightmare of inflation and still higher unemployment recur.

But those are tomorrow's problems. Today Mr. Ford is feeling more secure in his job than he ever has.

A One-Legged Stool in Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—The Spanish Army is the sole effective political institution that has survived almost four decades of Francoism although it intensely dislikes being considered political in any sense. Yet it cannot elude this description.

For years Spain could be viewed as a three-legged stool with Francisco Franco perched on top. The legs, which balanced each other and afforded the chief of state a firm seat, were respectively the Catholic Church, the increasingly influential business community, and the army.

But the church has steadily disengaged since John XXIII's pontificate and is no longer a major factor in politics. The business community never proved to be a cohesive force. So, in the absence of a pluralistic party system, normal trade unions and with the ideological disintegration of the single party, the army is pushed into a position it pretends to abhor.

Witticism

Yet it was, after all, the army which projected Franco to power. And Franco's own career seemingly confirms the witticism of Salvador de Madariaga: "The ambition of every Spanish general is to save his country by becoming her ruler."

General staff officers here, who bridle at the liberal historian's mordant remark, contend that Franco is more than a general, above all a "national chief." However, they add it is time for the old leader to withdraw and let the country catch up politically to its social and economic evolution.

The Spanish Army sees no ground for comparison between itself and the Portuguese Army which joined Communist leaders. "There could never be an armed forces movement here," one officer told me. Another added: "At least not for years."

Spain's officer corps is largely middle class, partly aristocratic, wholly professional. This country has fought no recent colonial wars and didn't need conscript officers. It is proudly claimed that discipline is such that neither a Nasser nor a Papadopoulos could arise.

Frustrated

This having been said, more than one Spaniard considers the corps a frustrated group of men leading an army that lost nearly all its foreign wars, resents its exclusion from NATO and its total dependence on U.S. material support. And it just isn't free of politics.

Only last year, the chief of the high general staff, Gen. Manuel Diez-Alegria, was abruptly fired for political reasons. Franco didn't much care for his contacts with opposition figures.

Diez-Alegria, with government permission, visited Bucharest in 1974 at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian boss. Shortly after his return he was retired when Franco received a secret report claiming Alegria had privately with Ceausescu's friend, Santiago Carillo, head of the illegal Spanish Communist party. At a party Alegria denied this to me as "a total lie."

There are some who say Franco recognized in Diez-Alegria a man who might have been able to lead a military putsch comparable to the Portuguese coup of Gen. Spinola. I doubt this: Diez-Alegria was sympathetic only to a minority of younger officers.

Nevertheless he is often talked of as a possible figure in a post-Franco government under King Juan Carlos: as a consultant on international affairs or foreign minister. Now 69, he is rarely mentioned for a top executive post like premier or defense minister (a position that doesn't yet exist).

The officer corps seemingly hopes Franco will go soon and be swiftly succeeded by Prince Juan Carlos. The army busses favor a government headed by a mildly liberal conservative like Manuel Fraga Iribarne, present energetic ambassador in London, the brilliant Count Motrico, former ambassador in Washington and Paris—or even continuing the present incumbent, Premier Arias.

Reform

One officer observes: "Fraga has a personality sympathetic to the army, a sense of authority." That doesn't sound like advocacy of drastic change, merely modernization and some reform. And that is what the army wants.

It remains strongly anti-Communist, a sentiment souped up by Portuguese events. It could be expected to intervene against any Marxist attempt to gain a governing voice. It is also strongly royalist and has swung decisively behind the cause of Juan Carlos and against his father, Don Juan, who made a recent effort to revive his own claims.

The Spanish Army is far from being a radical, innovative force as in Portugal, Greece or Egypt. But whether it wants to be in politics or not, it inescapably is. For it is the only remaining leg of the power tripod that will prop up the state at the moment Franco goes.

U.S. Gasoline Price Rise: A Dim View

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The rise in gasoline prices announced just before the July 4 weekend provides a model of how the American system works—at very nearly its worst.

Public opinion was confused by suspicion of the big interests. The political leaders, first the President and then the Congress, ducked the issue. The interests then indulged their greed in a way that hurt the weakest people and fortified among the rest of us the suspicions which prevented any policy consensus.

The starting point is the acknowledged fact that the country is consuming more oil, producing less and thus becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign sources. A widespread feeling exists that the foreign dependency should be reduced rapidly. That means cutting consumption—at least for the next couple of years until new sources of energy can be developed. The problem is how to cut.

Public opinion offered no clear directive. It was too confused by the suspicion that the oil companies had concocted the problem in order to raise prices.

President Ford decided to conserve through the price mechanism—raising prices and excluding consumers who couldn't afford the increase. He acknowledged that certain people would be hurt unfairly, and so he supported rebates to them from the extra money collected from the higher prices.

But he was afraid of the automobile lobby. So instead of a gasoline tax which would raise prices on the petroleum product where consumption was most sensitive to price hikes in the short term, he went for an obscure regulation which allowed him to raise the tariff on all imported petroleum products.

Dirty Job

By using that authority, he raised the tariff of oil in two bites by $2 a barrel, or about 25 per cent. He passed on to the Congress the dirty job of taxing gasoline and arranging for rebates to the neediest consumers.

The Congress clearly favored helping the neediest consumers against any price rise. But though weeks and months went by, it developed no majority for a complete energy program.

At that point the oil companies came onstage. They see a President who validates the notion that prices should go up. They also see a Congress unable to make up its collective mind.

So greed took over. On the eve of the major summer holiday, when millions of families had plans for driving which could not be turned off, the big companies suddenly, and in general concert, raised the price of gasoline.

The immediate victims are the people who would have gotten rebates if the President had acted in accord with his expressed conviction or the Congress in accord with its belief. Those people—mainly the poor and the old—will now find it even harder to get by.

Next Victim

The next victim is the trust of ordinary people. The oil companies, in their dumbness, have acted the way all conspiratorial theorists always said they would. They have taken advantage of people at the worst moment. They have reinforced the notion that the energy crisis is simply a gasoline ripoff.

To be sure, the energy game is not over yet. The system is still working. The President has threatened to decontrol the prices of all petroleum products, and he could do it suddenly when the present control laws expire next month. The Congress, having done nothing, is now on the spot.

So it is possible that in the next few weeks there will be a deal between the President and the Congress. The Congress, instead of trying to hold prices down, will agree to decontrol them over a long period of time. The President, instead of decontrolling with a lurch, will accept a plan stretching over three or four years. Then, in concert, they will agree to a plan for taxing oil-company profits and giving some of the receipts to the most needy consumers.

In that way the absolute worst will be avoided. But the price in damage to the old and the poor, and to general public confidence, is so high that all of us—the President, the Congress and the public, not to mention the oil companies—can only feel a sense of shame about the way the system has worked.

Letters

View From Portugal

Although the conclusions reached by James Reston in the final paragraphs of his article "Portugal's Second Thoughts" (IHT, June 23), are quite valid, the rest of the article is filled with misleading statements and half-truths.

First of all, Communist party secretary Alvaro Cunhal has never opposed either the American bases in the Azores or Portuguese membership in NATO. He has always called for cooperation among the political parties and always condemned capitalist exploiters. Capitalist investment is not necessarily the same thing as capitalist exploitation. In the six months that I, an American, have been residing in Portugal and following events here, he has been the most consistent of Portugal's party leaders. Therefore, there has been no big change, as Mr. Reston writes.

The communique issued by the Military Council did not state that they were "seeking a free and pluralistic society" but rather that their final objective is a classless society obtained by collective means of production and elimination of all forms of exploitation of men by men. They then say that they will use pluralistic means to obtain this end. If Mr. Reston had read the rest of the communique with attention, he would also have seen that the MFA is aware (and has been for some time) that their most serious problems are economic. There is a large section of the communique devoted to the economy.

Finally, Mr. Reston calls the newspaper Republica the "one free newspaper" in Portugal. Republica represents the Socialist party viewpoint, just as most of the other newspapers represent the viewpoint of the MFA. As far as I know, neither the Socialist party nor the MFA has cornered the market on freedom.

NOLA KORTNER AIEX.
Sesimbra, Portugal.

Backing Ford

It has been indeed gratifying to read "Abdication by Congress" (IHT, June 14-15), because The New York Times editorialist who wrote it thereby finally vindicated my views.

Your paper had, up to now, consistently tried to ridicule your President's program from the day when it was made public, with an often anonymous nastiness, like in "The Union Is Strong" in your Jan. 17, 1975, editorial, or, "A Budget of Contradictions" in your Feb. 5, issue, and "U.S. Economic Policy Misguided," by a certain Robert Rowen on Feb. 7, and later, by A. Lewis in your March 3 issue, "U.S. Oil Policy: Clear as Sludge" (a piece of writing which could have been described as "bright as mildewed soup"), and many more irresponsible statements devised to mislead your readers. It seems to me that you failed in this endeavor, to such an extent that by now you are turning your guns in the opposite direction, at long last.

If your writing staff had accepted the principles on which the U.S. Constitution is based, they would have praised Mr. Ford's decisions in the economic field, not after six months, but from the very beginning. You should have deplored not to have had Mr. Ford as President of your country five years earlier, and you should have also immediately admitted that Mr. Nixon had chosen the very best successor who could be found.

H. LOMBARD.
Papeete, Tahiti.

An article by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn that appeared on this page on June 24 was credited to The New York Times. It should have been credited to Le Monde which holds the copyright. We regret the error and thank Le Monde for its courtesy.

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rs' Decision Awaited

itish Officials Are Buoyed Union Reaction on Pay Lid

By Bernard Weinraub

DON, July 4 (NYT).—The emerged today as the piv- union in Prime Minister Wilson's efforts to curb increases and place a lid ltain's rapidly climbing in-

vernment officials were d by union reaction to the

nglican Vote acks Women Priesthood

By Jules Arbose

NDON, July 4 (NYT).—The h of England decided in ple yesterday to admit n to the priesthood but to heir entry until worldwide n was more favorable to ove.

decision, which reflects the division among Anglican ps, clergy and laity over an ively male priesthood, was at the annual summer ng of the General Synod. laity generally was in favor daining women, while many ymen, who would be most tly affected by the entry men priests into their ranks, sed the move.

e motion before the three es that make up the Synod that "there are no fun- ntal objections to the or- ion of women in the priest- ." The voting was: bishops, r and 10 against; clergy, 110 nd 96 against, and laity, 117 and 74 against.

Second Motion

a second motion—to im- ent the decision immediately voting was: bishops, 15 for 15 against; clergy, 78 for 108 against, and laity, 101 and 64 against. Abstentions not noted. All three houses to approve a motion for it e carried.

ter voting against immediate ring of the barriers to women ts, the Synod carried an- r motion on a show of hands, ng the door open to eventual oval. It directed the bishops esubmit the proposal "when he light of developments in Anglican Communion gen- y, as well as in this country, judge the time for action to ight."

Agreement on Marriage

NDON, July 4 (UPI).—After n years of deliberation, a ed commission of Roman holic and Anglican theolo- s has reached virtual agree- t on the doctrine of marriage, Times of London said yester-

quoted "church sources" for report and said it could have jor implications for mix- Catholic-Protestant marriages. he commission was appointed Pope Paul VI and the Archbishop of Canterbury, hael Ramsey, and held its l meeting in Venice last week, Times reported.

measures, announced Tuesday, to place a statutory limit of 10 per cent on wage increases. Recent union gains average more than 30 per cent and consumer prices have now climbed 25 per cent over last year.

Following talks yesterday between trade union leaders and senior Cabinet ministers, some union representatives indicated that they would press for a flat £4-a-week increase (about $13.20) which would fall within the 10-per-cent target.

Attempts to reach agreement on the pay curb plan will probably reach a climax next week at meetings of the leaders of the Trades Union Congress, a confederation of unions representing about 10 million workers.

Success or Failure

But the miners' union remains the crucial group that may determine the success or failure of the government's policy. Mr. Wilson will address the miners next week at their annual conference in Scarborough.

The divided 260,000-man union is set to negotiate a new contract in the winter, and the decision of the miners is expected to have a ripple effect on other unions. The conflict within the miners union was underscored today when the miners' leader, Joe Gormley, described a militant £100-a-week pay demand, or 65-per-cent increase, as "bloody silly."

He said that the call—from miners in Yorkshire—should be withdrawn. But the Yorkshire miners are expected to receive the support of Scotland and Wales. The three areas represent 120,000 miners.

At this point, Mr. Wilson's ministers and union leaders are awaiting the outcome of the mine workers conference, whose leaders met privately today to discuss the government's demand to limit pay rises.

Mr. Wilson, as well as union leaders who seem to be accepting the government's 10-per-cent inflation target, have been supported in somewhat qualified editorials in the British press.

Judge in Lyons Is Shot to Death

From Wire Dispatches

LYONS, France, July 4.—A Lyons magistrate, known by the local underworld as "the sheriff," was shot to death outside his home here yesterday in what police said may have been a revenge killing.

Judge Francis Renaud, 50, was killed by several pistol shots after he and his woman companion arrived in front of his apartment shortly before 3 a.m. Police said that the woman told them a car containing four men drove up and that one of the men got out and fired a pistol seven times at the judge.

Mr. Renaud was an examining magistrate who questioned suspects and decided whether to press charges but he did not handle final judgments.



United Press International.

IN THE SWING—Female Swiss gymnasts taking part in a gymnastic festival in Berlin. Some 22,000 participants are representing 36 countries in week-long event.

Finds Defeats' Silver Linings

U.S. Bicentennial Cures History's Warts

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—With revisionist ardor and amnesiac delight, bicentennial officials are wiping the slate clean of Revolutionary War defeats.

What force of arms could not accomplish, officials are essaying with words, almost as though a 200th anniversary were a natural occasion for double speak.

Defeats become victories, routs emerge as steadfastness. When facts threaten to confound wishes, evasive action is prompt and determined.

Evidence is plain that the 1776 battle of New York's Long Island—or Brooklyn—was a stirring defeat. American leadership was atrocious and American forces fled the battlefield, with casualties estimated as high as 6,000. British casualties were 377.

'Incomplete Victory'

"It was not the spectacular British victory it might have been," insisted Joseph Palisi, Brooklyn's official historian.

"The Revolutionary War might have ended in Brooklyn, if Washington had not been able to extricate his men. It was an incomplete British victory; they were not able to close their circle of annihilation."

Consider the magnificent defeat at White Plains, N.Y. on Oct. 28, 1776. Douglas Freeman put the result mildly in a mammoth biography of Washington:

"Then came silence on the extreme right and a humiliating message to Washington: Hessians and British had stormed Chatterton's Hill; the militia had run away again; Smallwood's men had stood for no longer than a quarter of an hour; Webb's regiment and part of Haslet's command had held their ground but had to retreat when left alone; some of McDougall's men had not pulled the trigger."

Here is how Stephen Holden jr., co-chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of the City of White Plains, saw it:

"It was not a defeat, it was a victory, because it defeated [the British general's] plans and, when you're defeated in your plans, you've lost.

"There are a lot of skeptics who say, 'You got thrown off the hill.' Yes, we got thrown off the hill but we stood our ground. It's our hope that we'll get the historians to see it our way. We're looking around for a nice poet who will do what the poets did for Concord and Lexington."

Or take Savannah, as the British did with the greatest of ease, in 1778, losing 3 dead and 10 wounded. The Americans had 83 killed or drowned, 453 captured and lost large quantities of war supplies.

In early 1780 there was another magnificent defeat, or as the "Encyclopedia of the American Revolution" sums it up, the "Franco-American fiasco." America and its French ally lost more than 800 men and the British perhaps 150. On hearing the news, the British commanding general called it "the greatest event that has happened in the whole war." The British captured Charleston, S.C., and took prisoner 3,000 to 5,000 men.

Richard Morris, in the "Encyclopedia of American History," calls Charleston's fall "the heaviest defeat of the war."

In October, 1780, Washington's men were gloriously defeated by the British at Germantown, Pa.

The colonists suffered almost 700 casualties and about 400 were taken prisoner. By late November, the Delaware River north to Philadelphia was safe for British ships. Washington pulled back and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

There is now a group of history-spirited citizens in Germantown—the Mallery Advisory Council—planning a commemoration.

"We're not celebrating a defeat," said Ena Swain, who is in charge of the planning. "We're talking about George Washington and history."

Recently there was a commemoration of the breathtaking flight of Lafayette and his men from Conshohocken, Pa. "It was a re-enactment of sorts," said William Collins, who marshalled the forces, "but we didn't run like Lafayette's men did."

"We don't talk about defeats," insisted Col. Oran Henderson of the Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania, who represented the governor at the Conshohocken rerun.

"That was a tactical withdrawal. They did a lot of that during the Revolution.

"To hear them talk about it now in Conshohocken, Lafayette's decision to cross the river to escape from superior forces was the greatest victory in American history," Col. Henderson said. "I accepted their feelings on it. I guess it's pretty damn hard to know what was a victory and what was a defeat."

Inflation Erased Foreign-Aid Hike For 17 Countries

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—An increase in foreign aid by the world's richest non-Communist countries last year was almost completely offset by worldwide inflation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said this week.

A report published by the organization said foreign aid increased by 21 per cent last year to $11.3 billion, from $9.4 billion in 1973. But in real terms, it said, aid per person has declined more than 20 per cent over the last decade.

The report said the total for foreign aid last year was about $5.60 a person in developing countries, while in the period 1964-1966 the average was $3.60 per person.

It said that while all 17 member countries of the Development Assistance Committee increased their aid last year, only 13 raised their share as a percentage of their gross national product.

A particularly high rate of growth was recorded by Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The other countries of the 13 were Austria, Canada, Finland, France, West Germany, New Zealand, Britain and the United States.

Belgian Price Curbs Extended 3 Months

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP).—The Belgian government today extended a freeze on prices for three months in an effort to counter inflation.

The freeze, decreed May 1, allows exceptions for products such as oil and household appliances. It has been severely criticized by the Federation of Belgian Industries as "unilateral, partial and discriminatory."

After Federal Court Decision

Civil Service in U.S. Reverses Policy Barring Homosexuals

By Stephen Green

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—The Civil Service Commission yesterday reversed its long-standing policy on homosexuals by issuing rules that ban federal employment discrimination against them.

Under the new rules, which must be followed by most government departments and agencies, homosexuals may not be refused civilian federal employment nor fired from a federal job solely on the basis of their sexual preference.

Homosexuals were not specifically barred from the Civil Service under the old rules. But Joseph Oglesby, a Civil Service Commission spokesman, said, "In effect, if they were known [as homosexuals] they were barred and, if caught, removed."

The rules, issued on behalf of the commission by Barnard Rosen, its executive director, do not apply to such federal agencies as the FBI, Foreign Service or CIA, whose employment systems are separate from the Civil Service.

California Decision

Carl Goodman, deputy general counsel of the commission, said the decision to issue the new rules resulted from a recent California federal court decision that stopped the government "from finding a person disqualified for federal employment solely on the basis of homosexual conduct."

Other court decisions in recent years have tended to take that stand, too, Mr. Goodman explained.

Until yesterday, however, the commission had interpreted the court decisions to apply only to the individuals involved in the court cases and not to homosexuals as a group.

While barring federal job discrimination solely on the basis of homosexuality, the new rules still say, "A person may be dismissed or found unfit for federal employment where the evidence establishes that such person's conduct affects job fitness."

Mr. Oglesby said this means a homosexual could be dismissed if he disrupted work by "putting his hands all over all the fellows in the shop." He added that a man similarly bothering women employees also could be considered to be disrupting work.

'Immoral' or 'Infamous'

Mr. Oglesby said that in the past homosexuals generally were barred from federal jobs under a rule forbidding "immoral conduct." The new rules do not bar "immoral conduct" but do forbid "infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct."

The new rules define "infamous conduct" as relating "to those few individuals whose social behavior is so bizarre or so clearly aberrant that the conduct in itself evidences depravity. Such things as incest, child abuse, bestiality, self-mutilation and similar acts, are of such a nature that the employment of the individual clearly would not promote the efficiency of the service."

Basil Warren, another commission spokesman, said he does not think great numbers of homosexuals will now flock to the Civil Service. "I think it will be gradual," he said.

U.K. Cites Woman In Probe Linked To Paris Killings

LONDON, July 4 (Reuters).—Police today charged a Spanish waitress, Angela Otaola, 20, with possessing firearms after an arms cache was discovered in her London apartment. The arms are believed to be linked with an international terrorist network.

Miss Otaola is to appear in court here tomorrow. She was closely questioned by police for three days. Police have also detained but not charged two other women.

Barry Woodhams, Miss Otaola's boyfriend, whose discovery of the arms Tuesday lead to the arrest of Miss Otaola, was released by police shortly before she was charged.

Police believe that the arms, explosives and a list of about 500 prominent Britons, many of them Jews, may have been left by a suspected assassin known as Carlos Martinez.

Martinez is wanted by French police for the murder in Paris last week of two counterespionage agents and an informer.



Keystone.

Willy Brandt

Brandt Backs NATO During Moscow Talk

MOSCOW, July 4 (AP).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in a speech here today defended the existence of both the North Atlantic military alliance and the ideal of a Western European political union.

The Social Democratic leader, who promoted the normalization of relations with Eastern Europe when he headed the Bonn government, discussed the progress and the failures of East-West détente in a speech at a meeting of the U.S.S.R.-West German Friendship Society.

He also urged the governments of Europe—East and West—to explain how they plan to complement the agreements which are expected to be reached at a forthcoming European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

"The people have a right to know," he said. "People are not helped by texts alone."

Delegates from 35 countries are working in Geneva to try to set a date for the last stage of the conference. The West is hoping for improved exchanges of people and ideas, while the Socialist-bloc countries seek to gain a guarantee of postwar frontiers.

Direct Opposition

Mr. Brandt's defense of the Western alliances is in direct opposition to Soviet foreign policy, which criticizes these concepts as fostering an anti-Eastern European stance.

"The policy of unification, which has already brought a series of states and peoples in Western Europe close together, has served as an extremely strong anchor for the policy of peace—and will continue so to serve," Mr. Brandt told his predominantly Russian audience.

"I know, and I would like to reassert here, that the European community, just as the Atlantic alliance, gave our policy of peace toward Eastern Europe that element of security and reliability that allowed an essential freedom of movement and flexibility whether that was always understood by everyone or not."

In general, the former chancellor offered an optimistic assessment of East-West relations but urged that much more be done.

The news agency Tass published excerpts of Mr. Brandt's remarks but did not include his comments on Western European alliances.

Michigan Judge Charged in Bribe

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters).—A federal grand jury charged former Michigan Gov. John Swainson yesterday with taking a bribe of $20,000 in his present position as a Michigan Supreme Court judge.

The indictment alleges that Justice Swainson, 49, a Democrat, who has been on the state's highest court since 1970, received the bribe from John Whalen, who was appealing a burglary conviction.

Whalen's first appeal was turned down by the state's highest court. Then, the indictment charges, he bribed Justice Swainson to urge the rest of the court to reconsider the appeal. A new trial eventually was ordered, but Whalen was convicted again and sentenced to six years in prison

Wallace Aide Assails Democratic Party

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 4 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace's top political aide said yesterday that the Democratic party "is made up of a bunch of sniveling, conniving people" who are "trying to shaft us."

"I'm getting tired of taking this stuff from the national Democratic party," Michael Griffin said. He added that Gov. Wallace would consider making another third-party race for the presidency if the Democrats did not treat him fairly.

Mr. Griffin said that he was angered by the defeat of a presidential primary bill in Louisiana and by attempts "to shaft us" on primary bills in Tennessee and Wisconsin.

Obituaries

Wolf Ladejinsky, U.S. Expert, Aided Asia Agrarian Reform

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—olf Ladejinsky, 76, a leading agricultural technician who yed a key role in agrarian orm in Asia, died yesterday in hospital in Washington.

For 40 years, Mr. Ladejinsky was prominent voice among Amerns engaged in imposing modn agricultural practice on Asian dition. The lives of millions farmers from Japan to India re changed as a result.

The energetic Russian-born hnician was the major force hind postwar land reform proams in Japan in which more an 5 million acres were taken m large landholders and sold former tenants. He repeated success for Generalissimo ang Kai-shek in Taiwan and er worked, with diminished ults, in South Vietnam and dia.

In the United States, Mr. Ladesky also was well known for mistaken identification as a urity risk by the Agriculture partment during the Eisenwer administration. The mistake created a wide controversy d led to reform of government curity-clearance procedures.

Citizen in 1938

Born in the Ukraine on March 1899, Mr. Ladejinsky escaped e Bolshevik Revolution in 1920. e arrived in the United States 1922, penniless and knowing



AP, 1955.

Wolf Ladejinsky

no English. He became a U.S. citizen in 1928, and, in 1934, received a master's degree in agricultural economics from Columbia University.

In 1935, Mr. Ladejinsky took a job with the Department of Agriculture, specializing in Asian problems.

Mr. Ladejinsky advocated agrarian reform—acquisition of large estates by the government and their sale on easy terms to former tenants—as a democratic alternative to Communism. In 1945, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur called him to Japan to oversee the land-reform program of the occupying army.

As adviser to President Chiang in Taiwan, he helped achieve redistribution of land there. It was said at the time that the program, and the one in Japan, were the only examples of land reform without revolution. It was also pointed out, however, that both were carried out by occupying armies with no direct stakes in the traditional politics of the countries.

From 1955 to 1961, Mr. Ladejinsky worked in South Vietnam on land-reform and refugee-resettlement programs. He lost his U.S. post in 1956 over a conflict-of-interest case (he had invested $3,000 in a Taiwan glass factory that—unknown to him, he said—was receiving U.S. aid) but was kept on as an adviser by President Ngo Dinh Diem. Mr. Ladejinsky told friends he left Vietnam when he became convinced Mr. Diem was not serious about reform.

Mr. Ladejinsky worked as an adviser in a number of countries, including Iran, Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal and Malaysia, and in India for the World Bank.

—Paul L. Montgomery.

Sergei A. Vasiliev

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI).—Sergei A. Vasiliev, 63, a well-known Russian poet and writer, has died, Vechernyaya Moskva said yesterday. A graduate of the Gorky Literary Institute, he published his first work in 1933.

S.P. Seenivasagam

IPOH, Malaysia, July 4 (UPI).—Malaysia's foremost political lawyer and key opposition leader, S.P. Seenivasagam, 58, died of a heart attack today here, where he was municipal council president for 14 years.

Five years ago, his brother, D.R. Seenivasagam, died. The two brothers were partners in a law firm, leaders of the People's Progressive party and the most vocal critics of the multiracial coalition that has ruled Malaysia since independence.

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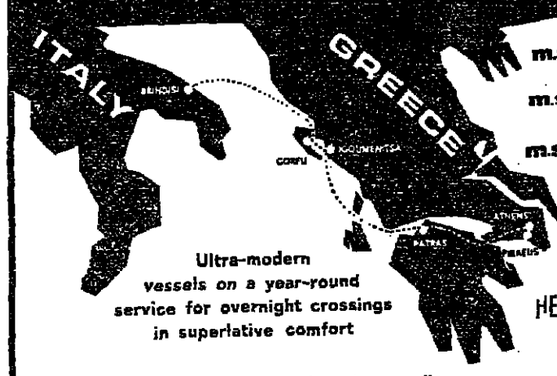
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THEATER IN LONDON

A Flawed Confrontation

By John Walker

LONDON, July 4 (IHT).—The Pip Simmons Theatre Group's "An die Musik" at the ICA's Terrace Theatre is a brave but flawed attempt to confront the monstrous facts of the systematic persecution and slaughter of Jews in Nazi concentration camps. It is an evening that is harrowing for all the wrong reasons.

The show marks the return to Britain of the group, which has been working in Europe under the auspices of the Rotterdam Toneelrad and first performed the work at the Nancy Festival this year. It grew out of an idea by the Toneelrad's Rudi Englander who read in Elie Wiesel's "One Generation After" how, at Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen and Dachau "there were orchestras of prisoners, which played German military marches: music to stir *the Nazi ideal, and, of course,* classical music, to remind him that he belonged to a cultured race that produced Mozart, Schubert, Bach, Beethoven and Wagner."

In form, "An die Musik" apes a concentration camp concert. It begins with an operetta entitled "The Dream of Anne Frank" which is mimed by four clownish performers to some effective music and incoherent singing that ranges from stately classical sounds to harsh rock. It is *crude stuff, full of obvious symbolism*—a Jewish family dines off human bones served by an SS man and at one point a white dove is released to flutter over the audience—that suggests a failure of imagination.

This is followed by a performance by the camp orchestra who play Schubert's song that gives the work its title as well as Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" while being tortured and humiliated by a Nazi guard.

The humiliations are real, if *minor. The performers are forced* to spit upon each other; they have cold water flung over them; they are stripped and mocked; they are hung from a trapeze; the guard roughly joggles a girl's breasts as she is made to sing.

The effect is sickening—not because of what it represents but for what it was: Performers going through an unpleasant experience for the supposed enlightenment of an audience. It seemed an unjustified exploitation of the actor-audience relationship for the performance was structured behind a proscenium arch to prevent any reaction from spectators other than that of passive collaboration. Only a sense of critical duty prevented me from either disrupting the performance or leaving the theater.

There is in the play an implied link between the acquiescence of the cast in their humiliation and an actual acceptance and participation by Jews in their deaths in extermination camps. But there is no real correlation between a group of actors being stripped of their dignity on stage and the actual suffering of millions of Jews that it refers to. It is a representation that does not make the connection specific, failing on a literal level and never beginning to work in any imaginative or metaphoric way.

Exhibiting pain and suffering is, in itself, an inadequate response. Pip Simmons's groups have tended to be weak on words, using effective images and loud music to carry the burden of the work. But only at the very end, as the naked musicians sit and play while a masked guard turns on the gas and it swirls and eddies around them, does the show refer to anything outside itself.

For the rest of the time, its content forces the audience's attention on the cast as performers and on such normally irrelevant matters as what satisfaction they can derive from their nightly humiliations. An indulgence in sensationalism by its director, Pip Simmons, an indulgence in small martyrdom for its cast, who obviously believe in suffering for their art. The work, despite the commitment of those involved, is, absurdly, something that will be enjoyed hugely by Nazis, sadists and antisemites.



Scene from The Pip Simmons's Theatre Group's "An die Musik."

Medal for Bob Hope

PHILADELPHIA, July 4 (AP) —Comedian Bob Hope today became the third American to receive the Philadelphia Freedom Medal. The other recipients were former President Herbert Hoover in 1961 and former President Harry S Truman in 1962.

IRVING MARDER

Magazines With Appeal For Lazy Spies and Boys

PARIS, July 4 (IHT).—The long twilight of the British Empire began 189 years ago today when a colonial militia took on the world's leading professional army and gave it an astounding defeat. The Redcoats then decided, apparently, that their vital interests lay outside the American continent.

But it has now been made clear by a new generation of military hardware publications that the intervening two centuries have not been wasted.

"The British Army insists," according to the current issue of one, "that it is the best-equipped land force in Europe."

If this sounds a trifle defensive, it fits the context—the *British aren't, after all,* picking on anybody. Nor is the estimate a self-congratulatory one: The publication quoted, Armies and Weapons, is produced by one of the newer hybrids—a company based in Switzerland (Lugano) that publishes an English-language edition (with a French insert) and Italian edition (from Genoa) and an Arabic edition (from Beirut). The company, Interconair Media Group, also publishes Aviation and Marine, a monthly, in English and Italian editions.

Armies and Weapons is perhaps the most stylish of these publications, which are aimed mainly at the NATO market. Now in its fourth year, it appears every two months. The format combines expertise and readability in a shrewd mixture *that widens its appeal* beyond the radius of military purchasing agents (and lazy spies?) to a couple of other groups: war veterans with an insatiable appetite for the minutiae of battles long gone and small boys.

Back Cover

Thus the back cover of the current issue, an advertisement for the French firm of Giat, is built around the centerpiece of an armored squad: an amphibious tank and ammunition for 11 men—800 rounds of 20-mm cannon shells, 2,000 rounds of 7.62-mm ammo for the lighter gun. The inside front cover, titled "For every task a helicopter," offers a variety of craft made in Italy by the firm of Agusta, and handy for such purposes as anti-*tank patrolling,* light anti-submarine duty and "assault-tactical support." (No price tag.)

Inside the magazine, the grand old Zurich house of Oerlikon is pushing 20 and 25-mm weapons: "modern guns and ammunition for vehicle-mounted weapons. The right calibers against ground targets and low flying aircraft." A Roman company, SNIA, offers "air-to-air and air-to-ground rockets" and "warheads (presumably nonnuclear) for rockets and missiles."

In some of Armies and Weapons' articles, such as one in the current issue on "The British Defense Industry in the Land Sector," a decidedly nationalistic pro-NATO note is sounded: "Great Britain was the first country in the world to produce tanks and employ them in battle, and she still maintains a considerable manufacturing capacity and a marked individuality in tank design. British tanks, like French tanks, are home-designed and home-built throughout, from the gun to the last bolt, with very few exceptions, and their parentage is evident at first glance..."

There is another growing family of military magazines that is aimed primarily at the small-boy-and-buff market. Typical of these is the London-based monthly, Military Modeling. A recent issue contained a new installment of what the magazine described as its "controversial" series on "Uniforms of the SS," by Brian Molloy.

Here is an excerpt from one of the picture captions:

"Above, Sepp Dietrich, SS Obergruppenfuehrer and leader of the LAH (Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler). Note the rather interesting features of Dietrich's peaked cap being of a rigid brim pattern bearing the SS pattern eagle and swastika with the early pattern death's head emblem. The decorations worn by Dietrich include the Golden Party Badge; World War I Iron Cross First Class; World War I Flying Award and the National Socialist (Nazi) Sports Award..." A note on "special insignia" for the group adds, "Cuff Title worn on the left sleeve, and displaying the script lettering the legend 'Adolf Hitler,' in silver gray on a black ground..."

The "controversial" tag presumably points to the fact that some observers, in Britain, America, and elsewhere, have cited uneasily the growth, in recent years, of a cult—mainly young but including some middle-aged and elderly enthusiasts—built around the collection and display of SS insignia, swastika-decorated arms and identification material, and other memorabilia of the Nazi era. The room of a young English motorist who killed a policeman not long ago was crammed with such things, as well as with a small arsenal. The policeman had stopped him for questioning. The youth, who had been treated for a mental disorder, masqueraded as a Prussian aristocrat.

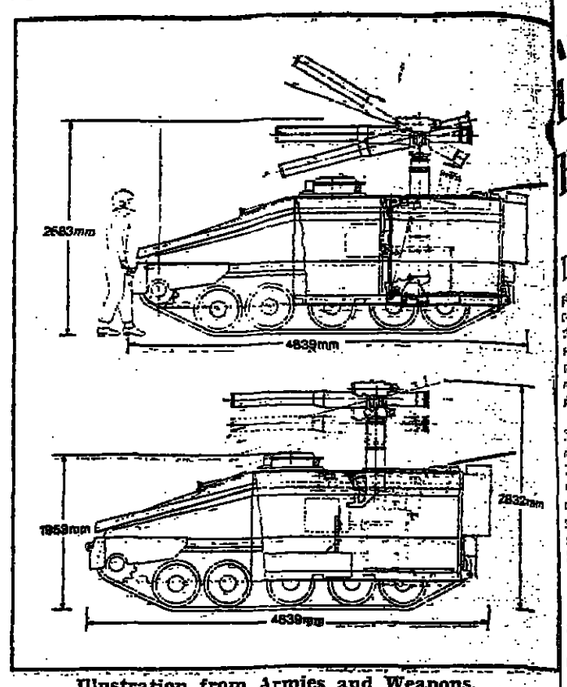


Illustration from Armies and Weapons.

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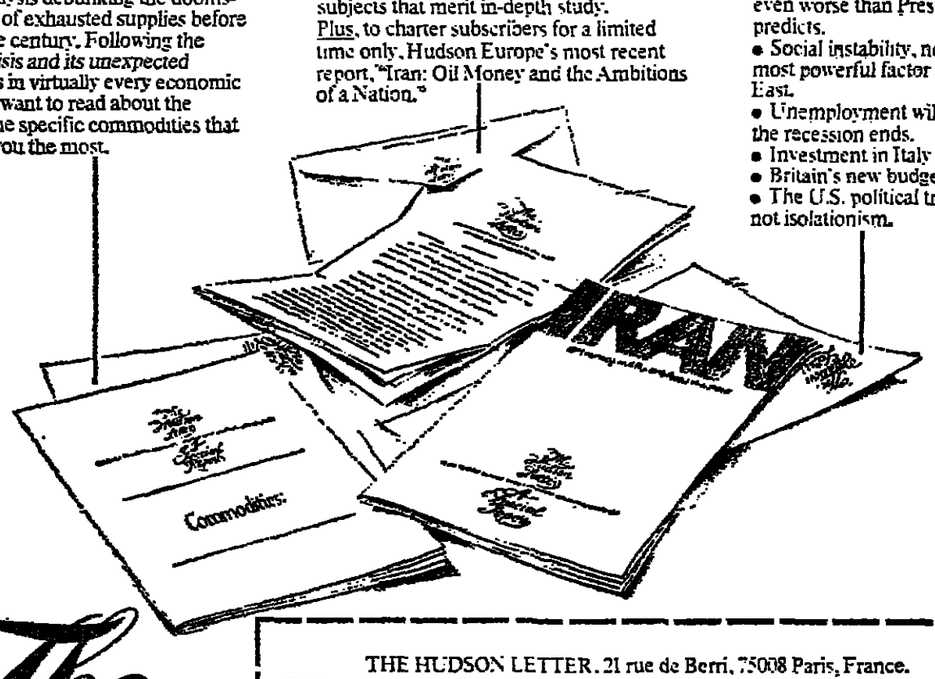
The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's levelling off of oil prices, the abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

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Analyses and Projections like these, which appeared in the first four issues of The Hudson Letter:
- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.



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ART IN NEW YORK

Beginning to Assess Chagall

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—In the end, an artist who creates something enduring, something authentically his own that yet touches the universal heart, is forgiven every transgression. No *matter* how far he may have strayed from the straight and narrow course of true conviction and from the truest source of feeling, no matter how egregiously tempted into self-parody and lucrative manufacture, all is eventually forgiven the artist who contributes something permanent —even something minor or marginal—to the basic increment of aesthetic benefactions.

So Marc Chagall will eventually, if not quite yet, be forgiven those hideous window displays that adorn the facade of the Metropolitan Opera House—still, after nearly a decade, refusing to look like anything but oversized decorations for a tray of pastries —and the carloads of facile prints, stained glass windows, mosaic murals and sundry other excursions into kitsch, claptrap and calamitous misjudgments of his own gifts. Long ago, it seems, Chagall fell into the unfortunate position of being his own most eager and undiscriminating fan.

Blight of Powers

The result of this blight of the artist's self-critical powers has been a vast increase in his popularity and a significant shrinkage in his serious reputation. There now exists an enormous international public eager to acclaim—and pay through the nose to acquire—every negligible sheet of paper that falls from the artist's (or his printer's) hand, but this indulgent public is not an ideal custodian of anyone's artistic renown. For it collaborates with the artist's own worst instincts in obscuring his real achievement.

That achievement is to be found, for the most part, among the works Chagall produced as a young artist, and we can thus *be grateful for any exhibition*—no matter how crowded with the evidence of his subsequent decline —that serves to remind us of his early glories. For this reason, the Chagall Exhibition currently to be seen at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, though anything but definitive, is a welcome event. It allows us, at least, to make a start at a serious assessment of *Chagall's accomplishments.*

This exhibition is divided into two sections: One consists of some 80 gouaches, more or less tracing the entire course of the artist's career from 1911 to 1970, and the other of 15 canvases, mostly from the early period. Hence the double title, "Work on Paper — Selected Masterpieces." The "Work on Paper" section has been organized by the International Exhibitions Foundation that will circulate this part of the exhibition when it leaves the Guggenheim on Sept. 28. The section of "Selected Masterpieces" has been added by the Guggenheim staff for this New York showing, and there is no question that it bolsters an otherwise uneven survey with some of Chagall's most inspired paintings.

Remained Fundamental

These are the paintings he produced in Paris in the years immediately preceding World War I. Chagall, who was born in the Russian village of Vitebsk in 1887, came to Paris in 1910. In Russia he had studied with Leon Bakst. He acquired, too, a disposition to combine the decorative boldness of folk art with the more sophisticated simplicities of modern style, and this synthesis of the folkloric and the modern has remained fundamental to his art ever since.

What he found was the avant-garde of the School of Paris in full flower, and he responded to its dazzling cross-currents of new ideas with remarkable energy and initiative. The fauvist liberation of color released his own gift for sensuous chromatic invention. The dream imagery of his Vitebsk childhood was recaptured and vividly transformed in an idiom that was neither entirely Russian nor entirely French—a poetry compounded of longing, nostalgia and a new sense of aesthetic discipline.

Chagall's paintings of those years had something of the char*acter and intensity of poetic* fables. "I and the Village" (1911), "The Soldier Drinks" (1911-12) and "The Flying Carriage" (1913) are memories transmuted into myths, and even the paintings that derived from the artist's Parisian milieu—the "Hommage à Apollinaire" (1911-13) and "Paris Through the Window" (1913)—have a fabled atmosphere in which the present is not entirely distinguished from a mythical past. The great service that Paris performed for the artist was not only to initiate him in new ways of thinking about the artistic process but in placing him in full artistic possession of his own experience.

Great Years

These were indeed Chagall's great years. What the early gouaches at the Guggenheim add to our knowledge of the artist in this period is an understanding of the powerful emotions that possessed him. There is a sensuousness and physicality in some of these works on paper—particularly in the nudes of 1911, but also in the memory-pictures of Vitebsk of 1912-13—that is closer, at times, to the emotional exacerbations of expressionism than to the more detached refinements of the School of Paris. Few of these early works on paper are as "finished" as the finest paintings of the period, but they give us *nonetheless* an *indispensable* glimpse of the artist's personal turmoil.

By one of those grim accidents of fate, Chagall found himself stranded first by the war and then by the Bolshevik revolution in his native Russia from 1914 to 1922. Paris was his true spiritual home, and he returned to it in 1923.

He was not alone, of course, among the artists of his generation who found it difficult in the 1920s to recapture the spirit that had prevailed in the halcyon days before the war. The war years brought profound changes to the art of Picasso and Matisse and to many a lesser master of the School of Paris, but some of these—and most conspicuously Picasso and Matisse—eventually went on to produce some of their greatest works. This was not, I think, the case with Chagall. In later years he produced some memorable graphic work—his illustrations for the Bible are deservedly famous—but his painting entered upon a program of self-imitation from which it has never really recovered. And the evidence of that downward course is part of the sadness of the current show.

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Louis XVI Desk Gets Top Price At London Sale

LONDON, July 4, (Reuters) — A Louis XVI desk and filing cabinet, thought to have belonged to 19th-century French Treasury Minister Nicolas-François Mollien, fetched £157,570—the top price—in a sale of French furniture at Christie's sale rooms yesterday.

The flat-topped desk, made by Martin Carlin, came from a private English collection and was bought anonymously. Experts believe it belonged to Mollien, who fled France at the time of the Revolution to return as minister of the treasury during the Empire period.

The 123 lots fetched a total of £527,288.

The second highest price in the auction was £115,500, paid by an anonymous French buyer for a Louis XVI black lacquer and ebony commode.

ART MARKET

Impressionists, Fauves Back to the Forefront

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Tuesday Sotheby's sold 46 out of 50 paintings by 19th and 20th-century masters for nearly £2.5 million, a large figure by any standard. At a time when buyers think twice before parting with cash, it was nothing short of sensational.

At the bottom of this success lies the fact that the pictures came from a private collector. The catalogue identified the works as "a distinguished French collection," but every professional knew that it was the sale of the collection of Robert Kahn-Sriber who, with his brother, inherited the Moch and Decap collections, formed before World War II and added to until the fifties.

Some time ago, Mr. Kahn-Sriber donated two major works by Gauguin and Van Gogh to the Louvre, but what was left included some remarkable pieces—pieces that, above all, had not been on the market for a long time.

Looking Back

To find a collection of this caliber, one has to look back to the Santamarina collection sold—also anonymously—at Sotheby's on April 2, 1974. The Santamarina collection was hampered by rumors that the collection was no longer the property of the Argentinian family when it was laid on the block. Some pictures sold poorly, and since many were superior in quality to the Kahn-Sriber paintings sold Tuesday, there was a good deal of fretting before the sale. That need not have been so. Tuesday's sale bounced ahead to the delight of all, particularly with regards to other impressionists who had been doing badly for the past year.

A major factor in the Kahn-Sriber sale was the part played by private buyers. English private collectors were buying heavily, demonstrating that the current British crisis has little bearing on collecting on a high level. Most remarkable were American buyers, who, in terms of money, accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the sale.

Arthur Murray, owner of the Murray dancing schools, acquired one of the finest pictures in the sale, a torso of a woman in the nude by Pierre Bonnard, for £45,000. He also bought Camille Pissarro's winter view of the Seine with the Louvre in the background in pale mauve and grayish-bluish hues for £80,000 and a landscape by Monet showing blossoming apple trees for £65,000.

Toulouse-Lautrec

Roy Carver, another American, bought an oil on board by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, an elegant but atypical work, for £94,000.

The comeback of American private buyers made itself felt in May at Parke-Bernet in New York. Now it has happened on a foreign market on a big scale, and is bound to boost the morale of dealers.

Swiss buying accounted for 25 per cent of the sale, and South Africa and Hong Kong for 12.5 per cent each. Only four items were bought in, and they were third-rate works.

From the beginning of the sale, even unimportant impressionist works sold for good prices. An English private collector, bidding through Agnew's, the London gallery, gave £15,000 for a tiny Pissarro gouache on linen later laid down on board. Another British buyer paid £13,500 for another Pissarro, this one showing peasants picnicking in a field. The fan-shaped format, unpopular with collectors, makes this price quite a good one. A good townscape, "Soleil, Après-Midi, la Rue de l'Epicerie à Rouen," of which the Metropolitan Museum owns another version, fetched £120,000. The other two Pissarros, a peasant woman sitting in an orchard with a child and the Paris winter view mentioned above, sold comfortably at £65,000 and £80,000 respectively. Degas was represented by a bad picture of two horses grazing, which sold for £18,000, and a study in oil of two dancers, which was knocked down to a British collector for £100,000.

Two Renoirs

It was good to see two bad Renoirs being bought in at £15,000 and £24,000 because it showed that collectors were not just getting rid of devalued pounds.

Monet was the figurehead of impressionism in the sale. A negligible if pleasing pastel view of Waterloo Bridge was acquired by a Swiss collector for £16,500, and a good view—though very pale—in oil of the same bridge sold for £86,000. The best piece, however, was a study of light effects of the Rouen Cathedral. Monet did more than 30 of these at all times of date in the winter months of 1892, 1893 and 1894.



Detail of Maurice de Vlaminck's "Le Pont de Chatou," which sold for £130,000.

Tuesday's study was included in the great 1950 Monet exhibition, "Claude Monet, Seasons and Moments," at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Los Angeles County Museum. It made £210,000. That was a high price fully justified by the beauty of the work and the growing rarity of such important pieces at auction, and it confirms that impressionism is as avidly sought after when the work is of quality.

Real trends have long been obscured by the impressionist leftovers sent in for sale by dealers and speculators and then unduly publicized and advertised to help them sell. Far from helping, they created an unfavorable reaction against impressionism so that even the good works that emerged at auction suffered from the poor image gradually built up. For the first time in months, the Kahn-Sriber auction has set the market back in its right perspective—and shown it to be remarkably buoyant.

The other important section of the collection, in fact the more important of the two, consisting of early 20th-century paintings, particularly fauves, was equally successful, establishing a record in one case. This was the £130,000 paid by the Basel dealer Viktor Beyeler for a magnificent landscape by Maurice de Vlaminck, painted in 1906, "Le Pont de Chatou." This was the highest price ever paid for Vlaminck.

Less Dramatic

Two other pictures, intrinsically more beautiful but less dramatic, were bought by an English collector bidding through London dealer James Kirkman: "Le Pêcheur à la Ligne," with a brushwork reminiscent of Van Gogh without being imitative, rose to £118,000, and a landscape which ranks among the masterpieces of fauve painting made £101,000. Here again is proof that good painting sells as well as ever, including to private buyers.

Not all prices were on the expensive side. A still life by Pierre Bonnard for example, was sold to a South African collector for £78,000. The gallery price would probably be in the area of £90,000. A dealer said that he thought that it illustrated the auctioneers' clever reserving techniques with a system of checks and balances: If such and such lot manages to go up to £XXX, this other lot can go for only £YYY.

Whether this is so or not, the sale was a tremendous success for the real organizer, Michel Strauss, director of the department of impressionists and modern art at Sotheby's. Well known for his eye in the field and his fairness in business, Strauss, who is the son of the French collector-dealer Jules Strauss, managed to win this sale for the British market in general and Sotheby's in particular largely through his personality. Coming after the Rothschild-Rédé collection, this is the second nasty beating taken by Paris auctioneers within a short lapse of time.

Report Due in 1976

Studying the Role of the Arts in Education

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK (NYT).—An intensive project aimed at strengthening the role of the arts in education has been undertaken by a panel headed by David Rockefeller jr.

The panel, comprising educators, businessmen, foundation and news people and practitioners in the arts, will produce a report in the fall of 1976, aimed at influencing curricula at all educational levels and impressing on public attention "the significant role that the arts must play in education and beyond."

"We hope that our report will do for the arts in education what the Rockefeller panel report on the performing arts of 1965 accomplished for the professional performing arts," said Norris Houghton, a panel member and president of the American Council for the Arts in Education, which will administer the project.

Influence Cited

He cited the "enormous influence" the Rockefeller report had exerted in making known the case for the performing arts, and its "enormous leverage" in bringing about governmental and other support for the field.

Mr. Rockefeller stressed that the new panel, which held its first meeting last weekend, is "not another Rockefeller family enterprise."

However, $75,000 of its $250,000 funding will come from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which sponsored the report on the performing arts.

The panel will hold monthly sessions throughout the year, at which "expert witnesses" will be called to help chart "what needs to be done, how best to accomplish it and what priorities should be assigned to the last quarter of the century for the arts in education," according to Mr. Houghton. Drafting of the report, tentatively entitled "The Arts, Education and Americans," will begin during the second six months.

To give impact to the panel's conclusions, a plan for action has been formulated, according to Margaret Howard, project director on behalf of the American Council for the Arts in Education. For one thing, as does the earlier Rockefeller study, the panel's report will include specific recommendations on what ought to be done in each area surveyed.

25 Groups

And, although the panel is independent of the council, an umbrella organization for 25 groups of professional educators (among them, the Association of Art Museum Directors, the American Dance Guild, the American Theater Association, the Music Educators National Conference and the Society for Cinema Studies), it will get "informational input" from members of the council's various groups and their aid in implementing its recommendations. "We have high hopes that we can get legislative hearings on the whole question of the arts' involvement in education," Miss Howard said.

Mr. Rockefeller added that though the panel was "ultimately interested in what happened in the classroom," it would attempt to wield influence at the level of the state boards of education, the major educational policy bodies of the states. "We have a deep philosophical belief that what we're talking about is as important to education generally as reading," he said. "All of the arts are language forms, but in the schools, we're only teaching writing."

Some wide-ranging examples of areas the panel might explore, he suggested, are the better use of community resources by schools and vice versa; establishment of an informational network around the country on the arts and education; the use of new social science techniques to evaluate arts in education experiences.

ARTS AGENDA

The Baalbeck Festival, which runs through Sept. 1, includes Peter Brook's staging of "Timon of Athens," Robert Wilson's "The 7 Value of Man" and Andrei Serban's productions of "Electra" and "The Trojan Women." Alwin Nikolais and Maurice Béjart bring their dance companies, Béjart is scheduling a new work, the Orchestre de Paris under Jean Martinon gives two concerts and Myriam Makeba one recital.

* * *

The Monte Carlo summer arts program opens July 13-14 with three performances of "Sheherazade" by the Robert Hossein Ballet Company, followed on July 16 by a recital by Arthur Rubinstein, both in the Salle Garnier. On July 20, Lovro von Matacic will conduct the first of seven concerts in the courtyard of the Palais Princier with the Monte Carlo Opera Orchestra and soprano Jeannette Pilou as soloist. Other events scheduled in the Salle Garnier are a recital by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf on Aug. 2, the I Musici ensemble Aug. 23 and, from Aug. 26 to 30, the Alwin Nikolais Dance Company with two programs.

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ART IN PARIS

Looking Into the Void At Center of Matisse

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, July 4 (IHT).—The Musée National d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président-Wilson, is exhibiting Matisse drawings and sculptures—more than 230 items—until Sept. 7.

The works, on loan from public and private collections in Europe and America, again raise the enigma of Matisse's art. Matisse, ostensibly proclaiming an art that did away with any formal criteria in order to benefit stronger expression, in fact, created an art that was the height of formalism and whose expression, what there was of it, was of the order of the Byzantine Icon.

It is obvious that Matisse expresses nothing, that there is no content to his work. Indeed, he makes use of that void, especially in his later work, by obliging the viewer to inject some content into the faceless figures.

The fact that a work does not express anything does not necessarily mean that it is of no interest. But Matisse is not a declared formalist and he is generally sensed as a lay mystic of the arts, seeking a revelation in the heightened void.

Logic of Form

What is that revelation? I suspect that there is none. Matisse is an immense, intimidating, dominating talent. Now, talent without expression leaves possible only one other reference, the logic of form. While Matisse negates all traditional criteria of form (but preserves the traditional imagery) he simultaneously creates his own specific criteria and his own logic. This is what makes his art a closed world and each work a self-sufficient object (instead of an invitation) that can only be approached with aesthetic reverence.

This aesthetic reverence is destructive both to the viewer's sensibility and to whatever the work may contain. Perhaps if Matisse were underrated it would be easier to appreciate his real qualities. But he really takes pains to suggest the imminence of some impossible revelation that will never emerge through the blank wall of the canvas or paper.

* * *

Jacques-Henri Lartigue was given his first camera in 1901 at the age of 7. He photographed his family and friends and the various activities (and pranks) that interested them—the developing motor-car, the plane dirigible balloons, a giant kite that his father built and thousands of sights that now seem to emerge from a vanished past. Lartigue, a professional painter, showed his album to an American working for a photo agency 60 years later. That perceptive man, Charles Rado, dragged Lartigue off to see the editors of Life magazine and the curator of the New York Museum of Modern Art. The following year, in 1963, Lartigue had his first photo exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art.

This year his work is to be seen at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107, Rue de Rivoli, until Sept. 15.

Stands Alone

Lartigue's work is not comparable to anyone else's. It is almost purely a record of family life, of everyday sights in the life of a youth of the upper bourgeoisie who belonged to the generation that witnessed but also lived intimately with the development of the automobile, the airplane, the dirigible balloon and the motorcycle. These things, and movement itself, exercised a strong fascination on Lartigue and are a constant theme of his work. So are the little, typical visions: women who seem to have stepped directly out of a Bonnard, with their furs, broad-brimmed hats and lap-dogs.

But the most remarkable aspect of the exhibition is the fact that most of these pictures were taken by a child growing into his adolescence.

* * *

"Why," an interviewer asks Claude Lalanne, "make a galvanized copper statue of a pregnant woman and give her a cabbage for a head?" To which Mrs. Lalanne, with a diffident giggle, replies: "Why not?"

A big show at the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris, 8, which continues to July 13, is devoted to the aesthetics of the why-not, and assembles the fantastic but utilitarian menagerie of François-Xavier and Claude Lalanne.

The Lalannes are fanciful. They produce, with impeccable craftsmanship, chairs that are a flock of sheep, sofas that are camels, or a big sardine tin, a desk within a rhino, a tub within a hippo (the gaping mouth reveals a washbasin), a large fly whose wings can be spread apart to reveal a toilet seat.

Tableware, Jewelry

Claude Lalanne also produces tableware of great delicacy, and leafy jewelry. Part of the exhibition's charm lies in the fact that, assembled in great numbers as they are here, the pieces are no longer viewed as odd furniture imposing a mood on a room. Instead they create a fantasy room suitable for specific situations. One must admit that daily life is not all tenderness and laughter and there are times when one might not feel up to looking at a desk that looks like a rhinoceros. But, assembled here like passing materializations of Titania's whim, they keep the freshness of their conception. "Why not?"



A photograph taken by Jacques-Henri Lartigue.

Galleries

Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8.

This is an ambitious project financed by L'Oréal, the cosmetic firm, and which, in its conception is intended to present the customer with a broad range of choice. There is a bookshop devoted to art books, a store which markets art gadgets (a plastic Venus de Milo with a giraffe's neck by Dali, for instance) and then a series of art galleries presenting vastly different styles. A sort of department store, in fact. There is also a museum piece—a "salon de musique" designed by Kandinsky for the International Exhibition of Architecture in Berlin in 1931 and reconstructed from the original models. The whole thing extends over three floors and a fourth (containing an art film theater and an auditorium) is in the works.

* * *

Cardenas, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to July 26.

There is a delight in the beauty of matter, of the different types of marble in the present case, in Cardenas's sculpture, an authority in the invention of abstract forms and a sensuality in this abstraction that invites the viewer to stroke each piece as he looks at it. Cardenas is a true sculptor in the highest tradition.

* * *

Zao Wou-ki, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to July 31 and from Sept. 1 to 20.

These recent paintings present us with the usual substance of Zao Wou-ki's work, light and haze and the flickering calligraphy of black rocks emerging from them. There is a lasting reference to nature that is clothed in lyrical finesse and a certain subdued sense of drama which appears to be mainly the drama of natural events—of light and landslides and avalanches and ice breaking. What human reference there is in such paintings, is essentially in the emotion that shines through. If Zao Wou-ki refers to nature, it is no doubt that aspect of nature that seems to be an enigmatic response and allusion to an entirely human quest.

* * *

Matta, Galerie Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to July 12.

The most recent paintings of Matta still refer to an iconography that has become familiar through the years, but the treatment is different (a fuzzy glow surrounds the shapes) and the dominant color is an unhealthy pink that looks as though it had been washed out by rain and had thus suffused the whole canvas. Matta is a remarkable painter, and he may have his reasons for handling things this way, but they are not apparent to me as I look at these works.

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1550 Brunswk	400	390	395	+5
300 Budd Auto	485	485	485	
224 Burns Fds	$9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
200 Cad Frv	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
300 Cal Pow A	$26	25⅝	25⅝	−⅜
4025 Camflo	$15¼	14⅞	15	+⅜
500 Campau A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
75 C Pakrs C	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅜
200 Can Perm	$18¾	18¾	18¾	
50 C Cablesy	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
1240 Cdn Cel	$5	5	5	
4595 C Imp Bank	$26	25⅞	25⅞	−¼
390 C Ind Gas	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
1501 Cdn Tire A	$49¾	49½	49¾	+½
2550 C Utilies	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	
684 Candel Oil	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
5740 Cassiar	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
5765 Celanese	490	485	485	+5
1955 Celanese	490	485	485	+5
13400 Chieftan D	$10⅞	10	11¼	−⅛
6700 Coch Will	100	95	100	+5
550 C Holiday I	370	370	370	+10
1400 Con Bldg	305	276	296	
100 C Rambler	145	145	145	+2
550 Con Distrb	415	410	410	
20978 Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	+¼
1600 Craigml	475	460	475	+10
1500 Crush Intl	$8⅞	8¼	8½	−⅛
1979 Denison	$59½	59	59½	+¾
1325 Dicknsn	$9	8⅞	9	
1300 Dofasco A	$25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+¼
7433 Dom Store	$16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
610 D Pont	$19½	19⅜	19⅝	−⅛
3150 Dylex L A	$8½	8½	8½	
700 East Mal	410	410	410	
800 Electro A	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
3020 Emco	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
21050 Falcon C	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
7708 Falcon	$34¼	34⅛	34⅛	−¼
500 Fed Ind A	485	475	485	+10
100 Francana	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
200 Gnt Mascot	65	65	65	−2
1300 Gibraltar	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
400 Granduc	105	101	105	
164 Gt Oil Sds	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅜
220 Greyhnd	$19¼	18	19⅛	−¼
40 Guar Trst	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
2350 Hambro C	172	170	172	+2
2350 Hawker S	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
76 Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
1550 Houston O	155	155	155	
510 Huron Erl	$24½	24⅜	24½	
9975 IAC	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	−⅛
628 Inland Gas	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
2400 Int Mogul	300	280	300	+20
1500 Intpr Pipe	$12⅝	12⅜	12½	
700 Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
400 Jannock	$6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
3710 Kaiser Re	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	
11200 Kaps Tran	315	305	310	
2320 Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
434 Koffler A	350	340	350	+10
1584 Labatt A	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅜
374 LOnt Cem	340	335	340	+5
611 LL Lac	156	156	156	−4
650 Lob Co A	$5½	5½	5½	+⅛
200 Lob Co B	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅜
8766 MB Ltd	$22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
400 Madsen	58	56	58	
225 M Lf Mills	$24	24	24	−¼
1500 Maitgml	$16	15⅞	16	−¼
8360 Moore	$52½	51⅞	52	−¼
200 Murphy	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
5000 Nat Trust	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
4438 Noranda A	$38	37⅞	38	+½
2816 Nor Elect	$29⅞	29⅛	29¼	
100 Nowsco W	$22	22	22	
100 OSF Ind	335	335	335	+5
2200 Orchan	270	255	260	+15
1450 Oshawa A	$6½	6¼	6½	
535 Pamour	$7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
2295 PanCan P	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+¼
1126 Patino N V	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
800 Pembin A	350	245	250	+15
1980 Pembin B	350	350	350	+5
177 Petrolina	$20½	20½	20½	−⅛
1178 Pine Point	$29	28¾	29	+½
1000 Pitts C	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
750 Placer	$19⅞	19½	19½	+⅛
1350 Que Sturg	340	340	340	+5
1000 Rayrock	85	84	84	−1
1200 Rend Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
150 Reichhold	$21¾	21¾	21¾	+½
13150 Revnu Prp	93	85	93	+5
206 Rolhman	$10½	10½	10½	
5255 Shell Can	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
9054 Sherritt A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
950 Siebens	$12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
66212 Simpsons	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+½
1545 Simpson S	$10½	10½	10½	+¾
300 Southm A	$27	26⅞	27	+⅝
100 St Brodcst	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2735 Stelco A	$28¼	27⅞	28	+⅛
1200 Steep R	147	143	147	+3
2900 Sundale O	$5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
1090 Tock Cor A	275	270	270	−3
333 Tock Cor B	235	235	235	−0
7500 Teledyne	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1075 Texaco	$30¼	30¼	30¼	−¼
700 Thom N A	$14⅝	14½	14½	
552 Tor Dm Bk	$44	44	44	
5255 Traders A	$15⅛	15	15	
850 Trans Mt	$10¾	10⅛	10¾	+⅜
3069 TrCan PL	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
375 Un Gas	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
100 U Kano	$12	12	12	−½
7400 U Siscoe	$6½	6¼	6½	
2750 Voyager P	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
450 Weldwod	$11	11	11	+⅛
950 Wstburne	$11½	11	11½	+⅛
700 West Mine	231	231	231	+1
4 Westnhse	$16¾	16¾	16¾	−½
350 Woston	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅜
346 White Pas	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1375 Woodwd A	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
500 Yk Bear	205	205	205	
1100 Yukon C	93	93	93	−2

Total sales 1,468,407 shares

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	91.90	91.90	97.20	77.00
Brussels	133.59	133.87	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	124.53	130.2	132.59	110.58
London 30	323.20	308.10	363.30	146.00
London 500	142.41	138.21	156.14	64.49
Milan	57.24	58.29	105.86	85.9
Paris	124.00	123.60	133.70	89.70
Sydney	330.68	331.10	383.55	289.58
Tokyo (n)	323.78	321.64	323.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4415.72	4401.47	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	207.00	204.70	231.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 Algoma	$	26	26	26	−½
4296 Bank Mont	$	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
215 Bombard		375	370	375	
300 Can Cement	$	10¾	10¾	10¾	
200 Cdn Int Pow	$	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
1500 Do Bridge	$	24	24	24	−¼
275 Imasco	$	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
100 Ivaco	$	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1100 Molson A	$	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
300 Molson B	$	18	18	18	+½
100 Power Cp	$	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
902 Price Co	$	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
900 Royal Bank	$	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
314 Roy Trust A	$	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
4700 Steinberg A	$	17½	17½	17½	
1000 Unican Sec		130	125	125	
1100 Zellers	$	6½	6½	6½	+⅛

Total sales 461,720 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

July 4, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	271	Matsu E Wks.	639
Canon	201	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	117
Dai Nip. Print.	487	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co	468
Fuji Photo	343	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	150	Nippon Elec.	174
Honda Motor	584	Sharp	276
C. Itoh	400	Shiseido	1,440
Japan Air L.	1,610	Sony Corp.	3,710
Kansai El. P.	803	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Kao Soap	370	Taisho Marine	302
Kirin Brewery	316	Takeda Chem.	246
Komatsu	430	Teijin	152
Kubota	350	Tokio Marine	556
Matsu Ind.	561	Toray	155
		Toyota Motor	690

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.70
Albert Heijn	94.70
Algembank	329.50
Amrobank	74
A'dam	135.50
Fokker	40.10
Heineken	146
H.V.A	52.70
Holl-Am-Ln	58.50
Hoogovens	59.60
K.L.M	54
Pakhoed	154.80
Philips new	24.30
Robeco	183
Rolinco	131.20
Royal Dutch	94.10
Unilever	106.40
Van Ommer	263
Ver Mach	183.30

Brussels

Arbed	4,200
Brux-Lamb	2,120
Cock Ougree	1,060
Electrobel	—
GB-Inno-BM	1,985
Hoboken	4,000
Petrofina	4,935
Ph. Gevaert	1,490
Soc. Generale	2,800
Solvay	2,600
Un Miniere	1,324

Frankfurt

AEG	70
BASF	136.70
Bayer	112.30
Commerzbk	208.20
Cont. Gummi	75
Daimler	298
Demag	199.80
DeutBank	312.30
DresdeBk	242
Hoechst	125.40
Gels Aktier	71
Hoesch	49.80
Karstdt	*448
Kaufhof	267
KHD	146
Lufthansa	61.90
Mannesmann	274.50
Metallgesell	231
Neckermann	104
Rheinstahl	56
RWE new	117.50
Schering	388
Siemens	267.30
Thyssen	75.50
Veba	92.20
Volkswagen	105.50

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.80
Anglo-Am	£33.00
Barclay Bk	2.76
Beecham Gr	2.87
BICC	1.22
Boots	2.12
Bowater	1.46
Brit-Am Tot	3.18
Brit. Oxyg	0.47
Brit. Pet	5.31
BLMC	0.09½
Burmah	0.32
CadburySch	0.46½
Chartered	1.82
Gold Fields	254
Courtaulds	1.28
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.13
Decca Rec	1.96
Distillers	1.45
Dunlop	0.53
E Musiind	1.86
GEC	1.31
FreeStGed	£30.75
GKN	2.39
Glaxo Gr	3.49
Gt Un St	1.59
Guinness	1.16
Hawker-Sidd	2.68
Hudson Bay	£12 7/16
Imp Chem	2.69
Imps	0.68
Mar&Spen	2.03
MetalBox	2.56
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.74
Rand Mines	3.29
Rank Org	1.56
Royal Dutch	£28.20
R.T.Z.	1.77
Shell	3.15
Thorn (A)	1.66
Tube Invest	2.66
Union Carb	5.30
Vickers	1.31
War L3½	£24 15/16
West Deep	£20⅝
West Drief	£47⅝
West Hold	£47¾
West Min	1.80
Woolworth	0.47½
ZCI	0.59

Milan

Bastogi	1,342
Erba	2,560
Ercole Marell	516
Fiat	1,042
Finsider	345
Generali	64,950
IFI	2,331
Italgas	450
Italsider	393
LaRinas	88.50
Montedis	566
Olivetti	1,090
Pirelli	755
Snia Visco	1,492
Terni	20

Paris

Air Liquide	343
Alimentaire	60.50
BSN	466
Carrefour	1,870
Cim Lafarge	180
Citroen	38
Cie Bancaire	475
CFP	149
CGE	306.80
CCF	143.50
Ferodo	319.90
Imetal	79.60
L'Oreal	856
Mach Bull	32
Michelin	1,044
Moet-Henn	495
Moulinex	303.50
Paribas	171.50
PUK	112.10
Penarroya	—
Perrier	112.50
Peugeot	235
Rh Poulenc	120.20
Sacilor	84.60
St Gobain	123.20
Suez	220
Telemecan	—
Thomson	194.90
Usinor	78.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,100
B Boveri	1,365
Ciba-Geigy	1,555
Cr Suisse	2,840
Fischer	465
HofRocheN	10,050
Nestle	3,120
Sandoz	4,425
Stc B Suisse	421
Sulzer	2,275
U B Suisse	2,995
Buehrle	1,230

Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, July 4 (Reuters).—The number of totally unemployed in Belgium rose to 162,000 in June compared with 161,113 in May and 89,858 in June, 1974, the employment office reported today.

Currency Rates

July 4, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4705	5.43	103.545*	60.22*	39.30x	—	6.9220*	97.535*	2.4070*
Brussels (c)	35.83	78.54	14.9725	8.70475	5.62*	14.4505	—	14.095	6.407
Frankfurt	2.3922	5.2496	—	58.27*	3.775x	96.57*	6.684*	94.02*	42.81*
London (z)	2.19125	—	5.25625	9.0260	1396.50	5.42875	75.435	5.5665	13.2375
Milan	637.20	1397.60	266.40	154.90	—	257.15	17.8030	250.73	114.10
Paris	4.11875	9.003	171.825*	—	0.46075x	166.375*	11.4995*	162.200*	73.600*
Zurich	2.543	5.5767	106.17*	61.72*	0.3983*	102.54*	7.09*	—	45.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.580; Escudo: 24.80; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 56.505; Schilling: 16.855; Sw. krona: 4.00; Yen: 295.75; Belgian financial franc: 27.425.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	101½	102½
Asahi 10¼-80	103	104
ASEA 8½-86	92½	93½
Ashland 8-87	91¼	92¾
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100	101
BFCE 9-82	100¼	101¼
Bergen 8-87	95	96
B.N.P 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8½-86	96	97
Broken Hill 10-90	101½	102½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	90½	91½
CNE 9½-85	101¼	101¼
CN Rhone 10-80/85	102½	103½
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	96¼	97¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	91½	92½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	95½	96½
Corning 8½-86	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	91	92
Dana 8-87	90¾	91¾
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	83½	84½
Dow Cor 8½-86	101	102
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
EIB 9½-85	101¾	102¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8½-86	102	103
G.H.H 7¾-88	87	88
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	100¾	101¾
Haas 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	96½	97½
Kimberley 8¼-86	100½	101½
Marubeni 9¼-82	101½	102½
Michelin 7½-88	83½	84½
Miles 9¼-80	102¼	103¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	103
Motorola 8-87	94	95
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89	90
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	103¼	104¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 9½-81	102	103
Pac.Light 8-88	90½	91½
Papua 9½-83	100½	101½
Pemex 10¼-82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	92¾	93¾
Ralston 7½-87	92	93
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	88½	89½
Scanraff 8¾-88	95¼	96¼
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	97½	98½
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
Skandin. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	99	100
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	91½	92½
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	87	88
Textron 7¾-87	85	86
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 9½-85	99¼	100¼
Volvo 8-87	88½	89½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	89	91
Am Tob 5¼-88	112½	114½
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6¾-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	90	92
BroadHale 4½-87	74	76
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	50½	52½
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Cont Tel 5½-88	79	81
Cumm In 6¼-88	82	84
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4½-87	84	86
Firestone 5-88	82½	84½
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	78½	80½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	85½	87½
Gen Food 4¾-87	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	78½	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	78½	80½
Gould 5-87	82½	84½
Gulf West 5-88	81	83
Halliburt 4¼-87	135	137
Honeywell 6-86	78½	80½
ITT 4½-87	68	70
I.S.E. 6¼-89	73½	75½
McDerm 4¾-87	158	160
Morgan JP 4¼-87	131	133
Nabisco 5¼-88	92	94
Owens Ill 4½-87	87½	89½
Penney JC 4½-87	87	89
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	89½	91½
R.C.A. 5-88	75	77
Revlon 4¾-83	111	113
Revlon 4¾-87	98½	100½
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	86	88
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	106½	108½
WarnLam 4½-87	94	96
WarnLam 4¾-88	79	81
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.48	88.82	99.14
Previous	98.49	88.86	99.22

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	6½-7	4-4½	3-3½	8½-9½
1 M.	7-7½	4¼-4¾	4-4½	9½-10
3 M.	7⅜-7⅝	4⅝-4⅞	4⅜-4⅞	10-10½
6 M.	7⅝-8⅛	4⅞-5⅜	5⅛-5⅝	11-11½
1 Y.	7⅞-8⅜	5⅜-6⅛	5½-6	11⅝-12⅛

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	155	146	153 -154	145.50-146
Oct	148.50	143	148.25-148.50	142.50-142.75
Dec	146.50	141	146.25-146.50	140.50-141
Mar	145.05	139.50	145 -146	138.75-139.20
May	145	141	144 -145	138.25-138.50
Aug	144	139	145 -145.50	137.50-138
Oct	143	139	145 -147	137.50-138
Lots: 1,297.				
COCOA				
Jul	514	501	508 -509	502 -502.50
Sep	514.50	499	504 -505	496 -497
Dec	491	482	483 -484	482.25-483
Mar	492	484	484 -485	484 -484.50
May	493	490	486 -488	487 -488
Jul	No trade		491 -492	489 -490
Sep	No trade		492 -494	492 -498
COFFEE				
Jul	466	465	463.50-465	462 -463
Sep	457.50	455	457 -457.50	464.50-465.50
Nov	455	453	454 -454.50	452.50-453
Jan	454	452.50	453 -453.50	451.50-452
Mar	457	456	456.50-457	455 -455.50
May	457.50	455	457 -458	455.50-456
Jul	461	459.50	458.50-459	459 -460
Lots: 340.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	542 - 542.50	549 - 549.50
3 months	560 - 560.50	468 - 569
Cathodes: spot	530.50- 531	536 - 538
3 months	548.50- 549	555 - 556
Tin: spot	3,093 -3,094	3,110 -3,115
3 months	3,094 -3,095	3,100 -3,105
Lead: spot	157 - 157.50	162 - 162.50
3 months	163.50- 164	168.25- 169
Zinc: spot	324 - 324.25	326.50- 327
3 months	314.50- 315	317 - 317.50
Silver: spot	—	—
3 months	213.40- 213.50	211.20- 211.30

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Jul			470-570	U.C.
Sep	493	477½	489-490	+12½
Dec	470	456	459-460	+4½
Mar	468½	461	459-463	+7
May			470-472	+5
Jul			460-475	+5
Lots: 500.				

Aluminum Firms Agree to Put Off Price Increases

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters).—Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals agreed yesterday to delay their pending price increases for 30 days at the request of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Council director Albert Rees said Kaiser Aluminum had turned down the council's request, but he said he hoped Kaiser would reconsider after learning of the action by the other two firms.

[Late yesterday Kaiser Aluminum said it "reluctantly" agreed to delay for 30 days its price increase on a wide range of aluminum products. The company said, however, that it felt the government's request for the delay was "unjustified."]

Mr. Rees said a similar request for a 30-day delay would be sent to the U.S. subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of Canada. It announced today a 2-cent-a pound increase on Canadian ingot sold here.

The first part of the 2.7-percent increases announced by the three U.S. firms were due to become effective July 7.

Mr. Rees said the council would hold hearings on the aluminum industry during the 30-day period. After the hearings, which start July 22, the council will issue a report but it has no authority to block the increases.

France Devalues Gold

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—France today devalued its gold holdings to 69.19 billion francs ($16.9 billion) from 75.59 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced.

Veba-Gelsenberg Reports Turnover Is Now Stagnant

DUSSELDORF, July 4 (AP-DJ).—Turnover of the Veba-Gelsenberg group was 9.8 billion deutsche marks in the first five months of 1975, unchanged from the year-earlier period, Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, chairman, told a news conference yesterday.

He said that despite losses totaling 125 million DM in the first quarter alone, the group is operating at a profit, although earnings are "clearly behind" those of the year-earlier period.

Mr. Von Bennigsen-Foerder did not give figures but said that the group would be able to pay its "standard dividend" of 15 per cent this year.

The group, 48-per-cent owned by the federal government, has interests in energy production, petroleum and chemicals, trade and transport and glass. Since Veba's recent acquisition of Gelsenberg AG, the combined group is Germany's largest company in terms of turnover.

The company announced that its consolidated net profit in 1974, excluding Gelsenberg, was 311 million DM, down from 402 million DM in 1973. Sales totaled 18.064 billion DM, up from 12.467 billion DM. Gelsenberg results are being consolidated in group accounts from Jan. 1, 1975.

Meanwhile, in Russelsheim, Adam Opel AG reported that after-tax profit declined to 6.24 million DM in 1974 from 351.96 million DM in 1973.

John McCormack, chairman, said that 1974 was the "poorest and most difficult" year in the firm's history.

Overall motor-vehicle production of Opel, a General Motors Corp. subsidiary, declined to 583,645 units in 1974 from 874,355 units in 1973. Overall motor-vehicle sales fell 29 per cent to 593,989 units in 1974 from 847,0[illegible] units in 1973.

Sales in value terms also declined sharply to 4.852 billion DM from 6.422 billion DM in 1973. The export share of unit sales declined to 50.5 per cent in 1974 from 51.8 per cent in 1973.

Production of passenger cars during the first six months of this year declined to 307,000 units from 321,000 units a year ago, and unit sales during the first five months of the year fell to 298,328 from 323,603 in the like 1974 period, Mr. McCormack said.

He added, however, that the order inflow has been rising, showing a gain of 25 per cent in June from May.

Fiat Unit's Net Off

TURIN, July 4 (AP-DJ).—Profits at Societa Assicuratrice Industriale (SAI) SpA, the insurance company controlled by Fiat SpA, fell to 62 million lire ($97,000), sharply down from profits of 1.3 billion lire the year before.

The company set a dividend of 150 lire against 220 lire.

The distribution of the dividend was made possible by drawing 801 million lire from reserves.

GEC Profit Rises

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ).—General Electric Co. Ltd. (GEC), of Britain, said yesterday its net profit was £83.7 million for the year ended March 31, up from £71.4 million the previous year.

The company set a final dividend of 1.53 pence a share, making a total for the year of 3.03 pence, up from 2.83 pence.

Sales totaled £1.4 billion, up from £1.1 billion.

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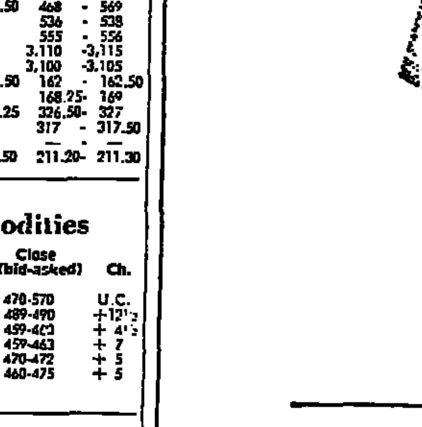
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Iceland (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ..£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ..$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ..Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Netherlands ..Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
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Output Fall Seen Continuing

Bank Expects Franc To Become Weaker

ARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—The ach franc's short reign as a ng currency appears to be , according to one of France's nationalized banks.

e forecast today by Société éérale followed a swift bout of culation against the franc on foreign exchange market that sed the Bank of France to rvene heavily in the last two s to support its currency inst the dollar.

he speculation built up on s that France's scheduled re- ry into the European joint rency float, or snake, on y 10 could place heavy pres- e on the franc, which has been ating freely since it left the tem in January last year. Until this week's burst of culative pressure, the franc l been gaining strength for nths on the foreign exchanges inst the dollar, sterling, mark l other major currencies.

Société Générale said in a re- t that the growing strength the franc on foreign exchange rkets is unlikely to continue in ning months, partly as a ult of the need to repay short- m currency borrowings.

It said speculative pressure uld well turn against the franc d weaken it. This could be set by the extent that the nk of France was willing to e its large dollar stocks to ervene.

In the longer term, the outlook is for a fragile franc since it had been possible to get the balance of payments back into equilibrium only by sharply reducing domestic economic activity.

Société Générale further forecast that total output of French goods and services will shrink by 2 per cent this year and unemployment will rise over 1,200,000 by October compared with the latest figures of around 835,000.

Industrialists Gloomy

Another report today said that French industrialists, despite some decline in stock levels, generally consider their output will continue to drop.

The National Statistical Institute, drawing on the results of its June survey, said industrialists who had noted some improvement in May, are now forecasting a further decline in their own production, which has in any case adapted itself to lower demand levels.

Order books continue very weak but their level seems to have stabilized over the past four months, while export orders seem marginally stronger than the overall level.

There is an overall weaker trend in the capital goods industry, although the electronics sector is forecasting increased output, and stocks generally seem to be at very high levels.



John Day

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chrysler France has named **John Day** president and managing director. He will continue his present duties as group director for France and Spain in addition to his new appointment. Mr. Day joined Chrysler in 1957 and has held various managerial posts with the company. He replaces **Franklin Rogers** who now becomes assistant managing director of Chrysler U.K.

* * *

Philippe Thomas has been named president of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann. He succeeds **Pierre Jouven**, who tendered his resignation last month. The firm has also named **Jacques Besazars de Montgaihard** as the new general manager.

* * *

IBM France has announced the appointment of **Jacques Lemonnier** as general manager. The company also announced the creation of a new distribution section to be under the control of **Michel Faucon**.

Chrysler's Townsend To Resign

Says Younger Men Should Take Over

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, July 4 (NYT).—Lynn Townsend, chairman and chief executive officer of the embattled Chrysler Corp., announced yesterday his intention to retire Oct. 1.

Mr. Townsend, 56, who has been a top Chrysler executive since 1961 first as president and then as chairman, said in his unexpected statement that he thought the best interests of the company would be served by "an early and orderly transition of leadership to our younger executives."

Speculation immediately settled on John Riccardo, Chrysler's president, as the most likely candidate to move up to chairman with Eugene Cafiero, an executive vice-president, as the probable president.

A knowledgeable source close to the company, however, gave Mr. Cafiero a chance to leapfrog directly to the chairmanship, since he has had broad experience in production and sales and Chrysler top management has recently been criticized as being oriented too much toward finances and too little toward product lines.

Some of the conjecture was lent credence by a concurrent announcement from Chrysler that Mr. Riccardo and Mr. Cafiero were being given wider responsibilities as part of a broad organizational realignment. Mr. Riccardo is to become chairman and Mr. Cafiero vice-chairman of a new, six-member "operations committee" that will oversee the corporation's activities. It replaced an administrative committee formed in 1961.

Mr. Riccardo, in addition to his present responsibilities as president, will take over responsibility for financial and legal matters from Mr. Townsend. Mr. Cafiero, who has been executive vice-president since Dec. 1964, assumes responsibility for worldwide car and truck operations. His major responsibility heretofore has been mainly North American operations.



Lynn Townsend

Chrysler's management has been under heavy fire since last fall. Among the Big Four U.S. auto makers, Chrysler appeared hardest hit by the recession. It was forced to lay off proportionately more workers than the other companies, and many of the Chrysler workers have not yet returned to their jobs.

At the same time, the company's financial picture turned extremely bleak. Chrysler's net loss for the first quarter of 1975 was $94.1 million, the greatest Chrysler loss for a three-month period.

Mr. Townsend said that he would convene a special meeting of the board of directors "as soon as possible" to request that his decision to retire be accepted. He said that at that meeting he would make "a specific recommendation" as to whom his successor should be.

SEC Warns Brokers, Auditors

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has served forceful notice to accountants, brokerage firms and outside corporate directors that unless they exercise independent vigilance they can be held responsible for the fraudulent activities of a company they serve.

This is a major upshot of the complex series of enforcement actions brought Wednesday by the SEC involving Stirling Homex Corp., the modular housing firm and former Wall Street favorite that is now in bankruptcy reorganization.

The SEC charged Stirling Homex and six of its former officers with massive fraud, including reporting of tens of millions of dollars in nonexistent housing sales as income in financial statements filed with the commission.

At the same time the SEC moved against Stirling Homex's investment banker—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith—its two accounting firms—Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. and Harris, Kerr, Foster & Co.—and two outside directors—Theodore Kheel, a New York labor lawyer, and John Castelluci.

Claimed to Be Victims

All of the parties claimed they had also been victims of the deception perpetrated by Stirling Homex officers.

But the SEC indicated that less reliance on blanket assertions by company officials and more probing skepticism could have prevented several years of fraudulently misleading financial statements and stock prospectuses. These finally ended in Stirling Homex's surprise bankruptcy in July 1972 and a loss to shareholders estimated at $100 million.

One example of the alleged fraud was a $15-million housing project in Mississippi which the company told its underwriters and accountants would be financed by the Farmers Home Administration. Substantiation for the project rested on a "spurious" letter of commitment from the agency, the SEC alleged, and approval had never in fact been given.

Yet the company, in a 1971 stock registration statement issued by Merrill Lynch, included $8 million in module sales from this nonexistent project, representing fully 60 per cent of all module sales it claimed to have in the seven-month period covered by the statement.

This program was also included in annual financial reports certified by Peat, Marwick.

Merrill Lynch was named as one of the defendants in the SEC's case against Stirling Homex, and charged with making fraudulent statements in the 1971 stock prospectus it issued because it "knew or should have known of material facts" about the company's financial condition that were not disclosed.

Merrill Lynch has consented to the settlement without admitting or denying the allegations.

The SEC, in its complaint, said the country's leading brokerage firm "did not take adequate steps to confirm the validity of the (housing) contracts including contacting appropriate governmental agencies." Instead it "accepted without sufficient inquiry the self-serving representations" of Stirling Homex's management, the complaint charged.

With regard to Peat, Marwick, the SEC, in a separate release, said "a major deficiency of the Stirling Homex audit" was the accounting firm's "reliance on the unsupported, undocumented representations of management."

"When a client extensively utilizes government programs and contracts, it is expected that the auditors will have a thorough and complete familiarity with the program," the SEC said, but noted that this was not the case with Peat, Marwick in its audits of Stirling Homex.

Instead it relied on the company's "supposed experts on government housing programs" and others, and ended up portraying Stirling Homex "as a healthy, prosperous company with increasing sales and earnings when, in fact, that company was experiencing serious business problems and financial difficulties," the lengthy release on Peat, Marwick noted.

Concerning the fictitious $15-million program, the SEC said Peat, Marwick's auditors only viewed the fake letter from the Farmers Home Administration that Stirling Homex officials presented to them and probed for no other documentary support in recording a large part of this amount as legitimate sales on financial statements.

Finally, in an unusual release on the responsibilities of Mr. Kheel and Mr. Castelluci, the two non-company directors, the SEC said, "It illustrates an instance where outside directors did not play any significant role in the direction of a company's business affairs even though they possessed considerable business experience and sophistication."

The commission said that it believed this passive stance "did not provide the shareholders with any significant protection in fact, nor did their presence on the board have the impact upon the company's operations which shareholders and others might reasonably have expected."

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks were closed Friday in the United States in observance of the Independence Day holiday.

French Officials to Revive Closed Paris Sugar Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 4 (IHT).—Almost ght months after the collapse the sugar commodities market re, the authorities are moving get the market—the only one the world dealing in refined gar—going again. The most timistic appraisal is that this ght be achieved by September. To facilitate that event, as well to improve the conditions in e coffee and cocoa markets hich have continued to operate ere, the government is going to lay a stronger role in regulating ading here. Many of the odifications result from last ecember's closure of the sugar arket.

The changes, just approved by ne Paris Chamber of Commerce, all for establishing a financial heck on the ability of traders to eet their obligations and the rohibition of brokers to accept iscretionary accounts. It also ets the rules under which trad- ng can be suspended.

It was this issue that led to he complete breakdown of the ugar market last year.

After having risen some 700 per ent during most of 1974, the rice of sugar began to fall in ate November. During a week f limited declines no one could ell their holdings and take the profits still to be had on paper ecause no buyers were present.

Broker Bankrupt

It was subsequently learned that more than half of the contracts were held by the clients of one broker—who later went bankrupt. Fearing that other brokers might be forced into bankruptcy, leading to the complete breakdown of the commodities market here, trading in sugar was officially halted.

This halt set off a complicated legal chain of events which led to a ruling that all existing contracts be settled at a price determined by averaging the quotation of the 20 sessions preceding the Dec. 2 closure.

This meant a settlement price of 7,400 francs per ton when in fact the price quoted on Dec. 2 was 6,200 francs a ton.

While extremely favorable to the speculators who owned sugar contracts, the settlement was a setback to those—mostly professionals and merchants—who had been "short"—that is, who had sold sugar they did not actually own in the expectation of being able to replace it at a lower price.

The 7,400-franc settlement price meant that the "shorts," who had been making a hefty profit at a price of 6,200 francs, were faced with a loss while the holders of sugar contracts, who were previously losing heavily, came out less badly.

This complete reversal of making losers of winners and winners of losers not surprisingly triggered legal action by the "shorts," who charged that market officials had no legal right to shut the market and set in force the machinery establishing a settlement price. This is still awaiting settlement, although the Council of State, the nation's highest legal body, late last month invalidated the decision to close the market.

There were 3,100 sugar contracts outstanding when the market was closed, each for 50,000 tons of white sugar. Thus, the 1,200-franc-a-ton difference between the settlement price and the market price means a difference of 60,000 francs per contract. For 3,100 contracts this works out to 186 million francs (about $45 million).

Since that time, sugar prices have fallen further and it is now estimated that refined sugar is worth about 1,400 francs a ton in all. The "shorts"—professional traders—reportedly claim they were able to cover themselves in London by operating in the unrefined sugar market—at a price equal to 5,700 francs a ton—and are said to be offering to settle at this price.

This, of course, would widen the loss of the speculators—reported to be mostly doctors, lawyers and other middle class investors lured to the commodities market by what had appeared to be instant profits—who had resisted settling up at 6,200 francs a ton.

Under the new conditions being established, the amount of cash put up by both brokers and their clients would vary in relation to their financial position and the commitment being taken in the market. Under the old system, speculators rarely had to put up more than 20 per cent of a contract's value and often as little as 10 per cent.

In addition, each contract is to be registered as it is made—rather than at the end of each working day as previously. This will allow better control over the financial exposure of the brokers themselves.

Furthermore, the clearing house, previously a privately-owned firm, will now be controlled by the state.

N.Y. Banks Step Up Lending As Money Supply Increases

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—Commercial and industrial loans increased $318 million—the biggest rise this year—at major New York City banks in the week ended June 25, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. Business loans had declined at an unprecedented rate during the first half as corporations liquidated inventories in a cutback caused by slack demand from consumers.

In the same week, the money supply, which consists of currency in the hands of the public plus most checking account balances, averaged a record $294.9 billion, up $900 million from the preceding week. As a result, the money supply showed a 10.8-per-cent annual growth rate over the latest statistical quarter, a 6-per-cent rise over the latest half year and a 5-per-cent gain over the year.

Earlier in June, the money supply mushroomed at an annual growth rate of more than 20 per cent. To get this growth rate down to a rate closer than the 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent that the Federal Reserve has stated is its target, the central bank supplied bank reserves more grudgingly and nudged interest rates upward, credit market analysts infer. A public record of the Federal Reserve's June 17 proceedings will not become available until early August—45 days after the meeting.

Since mid-June, interest rates have climbed sharply and the trend became pronounced in the week ended Wednesday. The rate for federal funds (which are reserves that banks lend to each other) in the July 2 week averaged 6.31 per cent—their highest level since early February. The federal funds rate was up 59 basis points (hundredths of a percentage point) for the week.

Only four weeks ago, the federal funds rate averaged 5.15 per cent.

According to some credit market analysts, interest rates will rise or fall swiftly as the Federal Reserve reacts to money supply growth. If money expands too rapidly, interest rates will climb; if money growth slows down, interest rates will fall.

"The Federal Reserve is pursuing a very mechanical policy," one Fed watcher commented yesterday. "The trouble is," he went on, "it's very hard to tell how the M-1 [money supply] figure will behave."

If the Federal Reserve now wants federal funds to trade in a range between 5.75 per cent and 6.75 per cent, as some market observers believe, other interest rates are likely to continue to rise somewhat more. Three-month Treasury bill rates, for example, are currently at a level just slightly above 6 per cent.

For dealers to carry an inventory on Treasury bills profitably, bill rates should at least be 6.125 per cent if the cost of money is 6 per cent, one analyst reasoned yesterday. If bill rates rise further, other money rates will follow.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 4, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.50	164.25	+0.25
Zurich	164.50	164.50	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	168.45	168.20	+0.80
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
Interinvest Gold Bonds (n.v 1.000)	Indexed	Series	"B"
Indexed value	1,093.33		+3.33
Value expressed in U.S dollars.			

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LIT-1

IMI

ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO

Annual Meeting – June 30, 1975

The Shareholders of Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) held in Rome on June 30, under the chairmanship of Mr. Giorgio Cappon, their Annual Meeting for the approval of the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditures for the 43rd fiscal year.

In the Report by the Board of Directors, read by Mr. Cappon, it is stressed that the year, in spite of the difficulties that characterized the Italian economy in general and the capital markets in particular, has closed leaving the record of a high level of activity, confirming the outstanding results achieved in the preceding year.

The activity can be briefly summarized as follows: new loan applications received totalled $5.126 million (+19% as compared to the preceding year); loan agreements approved totalled $2.580 million and loan agreements signed $2.422 million; as of March 31, 1975, the Institute's loans outstanding amounted to $10.215 million (+18%).

The loan transactions entered into—of which 88% financed from IMI's own funds, 4% from funds from special operations for the account of the Government and 8% from funds provided by the European Coal and Steel Community—were divided as follows: investment financing $1.862 million (+2%); export financing $543 million (+6%); loans to non-residents $11 million (vs. $97 million in the preceding year); financial credits to foreign countries $6 million (vs. $1.5 million).

The loans extended to industry have made possible the implementation of investment programs totalling over $2,057 million, 62% of which in Southern and Insular Italy.

As of March 31, 1975, outstanding operations for the account of the Government equalled 3.6% and loans for the account of ECSC funds 3.1% of that total.

The breakdown of loans outstanding by major categories was the following: investment financing $2,396 million (+18%); export financing $1,652 million (+27%); financial credits to foreign countries $84 million (—11%); loans to non-residents $183 million (—2%).

During the 43rd year particular efforts were devoted, in the Institute's activity, to the financing of Italian exports.

It should be noted that the aid extended by the Institute to Italian exports of capital goods has made possible a further increase of activity in this sector.

The Institute's fund-raising activities, in spite of the well-known difficulties experienced through the end of 1974, have made it possible to place, in the course of the year, bonds totalling $2,171 million (vs. $2,421 million in the preceding year).

The bonds outstanding as of March 31, 1975, amounted to $6,073 million with an increase of $1,096 million or 16% over the amount outstanding at the end of the preceding year.

During the 43rd year, the volume of IMI's activities abroad was affected by the uncertainties of various kinds on the international capital and monetary markets. In this context, the Institute concentrated on the strengthening of its relations with foreign banking and financial institutions, looking ahead to an improvement in the Italian situation that would open up new operating prospects.

In the course of the year seven loans, amounting to the equivalent of over $177 million were contracted with the European Investment Bank while the new transactions entered into with the Eximbank have raised the total amount of business done since the end of the war with this U.S. Bank close to one billion dollars.

Among IMI's equity participations, mention should be made of the Autonomous Section of IMI for Maritime Credit, which in the course of its 13th fiscal year has suffered a drastic reduction in its activities, due to the delay in the passing of the Regulations for the implementation of Law N. 26 of February 2, 1974.

As a compensation for these difficulties concerning the Section's activity, IMI substantially increased its activity in this specific sector, in the form of interim ordinary loans, pending the finalization of the procedures for the extending of subsidized loans.

The Report then reviews the figures of IMI's Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditures, showing that profits, after the largest fiscally permissible allocation to the Risk Fund and the usual prudential depreciations, amount to an equivalent of $41.4 million. The Board of Directors recommended the following profit allocation: $36.7 million to the Ordinary Reserve Fund and $4.3 million to the Shareholders (being the equivalent of a 9% dividend on the paid-in capital), the balance being allocated to other reserve funds and brought forward.

After the reading of the Report of the Board of Auditors, the Meeting unanimously approved the Reports by the Boards of Directors and of Auditors and decided in conformity with the recommendations made by the Directors.

BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 31, 1975 (43rd Fiscal Year)

(Dollar equivalents calculated at the rate of Lit. 632.025 per U.S. Dollar)

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Subscribed capital stock	$ 158,221,589	Subscriptions receivable on capital stock	$ 110,755,113
Reserve Funds	" 532,181,881	Liquid assets in Lire and foreign currencies	" 3,535,572,654
Government allocations under Law No. 184 of March 22, 1971	" 117,157,090	Securities owned in Lire and foreign currencies	" 784,460,225
Real estate and furniture depreciation Funds	" 4,777,175	Loans in Lire	" 8,821,153,571
Staff severance and retirement Fund	" 25,569,983	Loans in foreign currencies	" 647,232,022
Bonds in circulation in Lire and foreign currencies	" 8,097,733,462	Advances receivable and other credits in Lire and foreign currencies	" 668,047,344
Subscribers of our bonds	" 956,244,493	Real estate and furniture	" 57,398,024
Borrowings and sundry debts in Lire and foreign currencies	" 4,922,382,225	Interest receivable and rediscounts on payables	" 288,746,816
Interest payable and rediscounts on receivable	" 321,827,267	Unamortised discounts	" 259,729,507
Outstanding guarantees	" 36,353,883	Miscellaneous items	" 4,366,864
Balance of year's profits	" 41,366,986	Outstanding guarantees	" 36,353,883
	$ 15,213,816,028		$ 15,213,816,028
Contra Accounts:		Contra Accounts:	
Loan commitments, securities and bills held and on deposit	$ 4,737,935,259	Loan commitments, securities and bills held and on deposit	$ 4,737,935,259
Special and fiduciary operations	" 2,389,389,305	Special and fiduciary operations	" 2,389,389,305
GRAND TOTAL	$ 22,341,140,592	GRAND TOTAL	$ 22,341,140,592

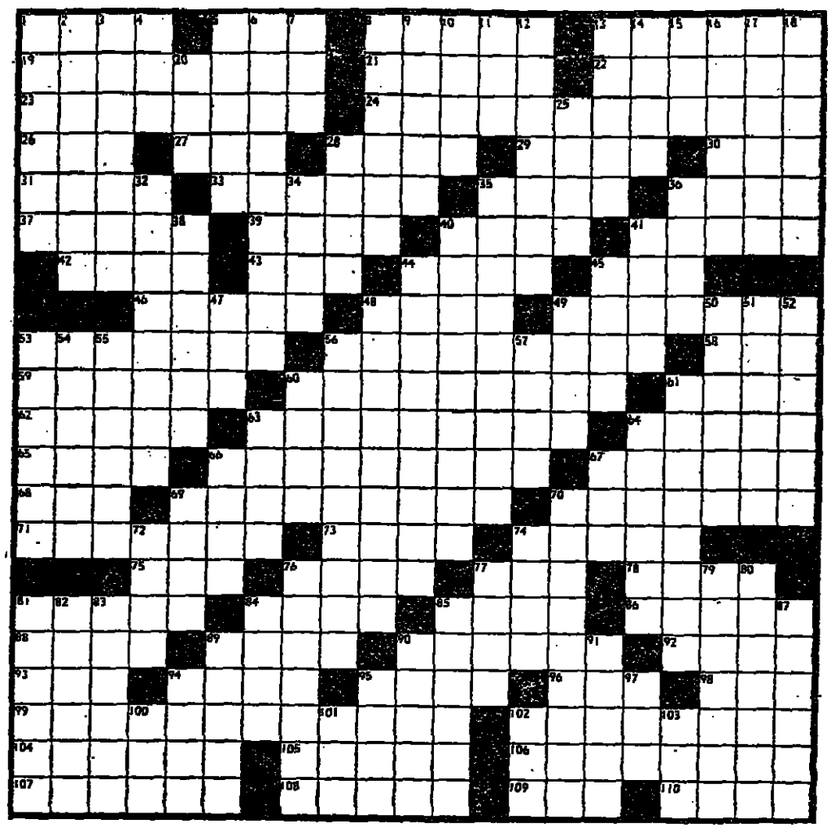
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AS OF MARCH 31, 1975

EXPENDITURES		INCOME	
Overheads	$ 30,909,154	Interest and sundry income on loans and advances	$ 646,574,040
Interest paid and other charges on bonds	" 547,113,746	Interest on current accounts and other credits	" 397,124,476
Interest paid on loans and sundry debts	" 325,770,524	Interest and sundry income on securities held	" 47,535,874
Depreciation	" 1,016,139	Sundry income	" 35,782,045
Losses realized and unrealized on securities owned	" 36,170,317		
Taxes	" 64,293,072		
Allocation to the Risk Fund and securities fluctuations Fund	" 55,722,671		
Sundry charges	" 24,653,836		
	$ 1,065,649,449		
Balance of profits	" 41,366,986		
	$ 1,127,016,435		$ 1,127,016,435

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

LOCKED IN—By Diana Sessions



ACROSS
1 Furniture style
5 Resort
8 Neolexis
13 Fender dent, e.g.
19 Bunkum
21 Page number
22 Lacking effect
23 Miami divider
24 Key for a certain song
26 Service org.
27 Wash or blanket
28 Approve
29 — man
30 Carson
31 Dear people of letters
32 Sycophants
33 Sicknesses
36 Greek commune
37 Preliminary rares
39 Pigeon material
40 Big blow
41 Trifled
42 Ginger or dress
43 Propelling pole
44 Two-handed game
46 Plague constantly
48 Al — (anyway)
49 Orion's pride
49 Mexican state
53 Cuba's neighbor
56 Globetrotter, e.g.
58 Opposite of vert.
59 Trespass
60 Finch's order
61 Journey
62 Short or second
63 — around (fooling)
64 Artiste
65 Great amount

DOWN
1 Sniper's spot
2 Michaelmas and spay
3 Bottom-line horse
4 Fellow
5 Exalted
6 Post-Easter fete
7 Certainly
8 Sour, musically
9 Teton peak
10 "Now — me down. . ."
11 Lizzie or hat

ACROSS
66 Switch-engine operators
67 Marmalade fruit
68 White-tailed eagle
69 Prolonged feuds
70 Jailer
71 Plains dwellings
72 Ditch, in England
74 Painful sound
75 See — —
76 "— — yellow ribbon. . ."
77 Chou's associate
78 "If I were a — — man"
81 Sugarcane shoots
84 Upperclassman: Abbr.
85 Hard resin
86 — — of rose (grayish red)
88 Like Burns's syne
89 Kind of rug
90 Compulsion
92 Indian word with "bic"
93 — — Mugwon
94 Orangutan
95 Feed
96 Erwin of films
98 Saint of films
99 Mayor's stock offering
102 Kickoff specker
104 Salad plant
105 Greek letter
106 Place for Cohan's keys
107 Words of assent
108 Hold deliberations
109 Petition
110 Declaration signer Stone

DOWN
12 Gatherings
13 "Power Broker" subject
14 "— — lovely day today"
15 "— 'em!"
16 Absenteeism of a sort
17 "— — Goes By"
18 Marked by sulkiness
20 Like tartar steak
25 Slothful
28 Sharif
32 Valiant
34 Louver
35 Displays of skill
36 Bio matron
38 Quick
40 Ship utility worker
41 Rail tunnel
43 Revolutionary War beverage
45 Up-to —
47 Enzyme: Suffix
48 Celtic or Knick
49 Bell sound
50 Dwindled
51 Bring about by force
52 Islands off Scotland
53 Fate
54 Undiminished
55 Miss Dionne
58 Strong desire
57 State: Abbr.
60 Body of water
61 Resembling Twiggy
63 Belgian city
64 Arrow poison: Var.
66 Scout's good work
67 Warrants or Writs
69 Churchill symbols
70 June nest egg
72 Incite
74 Give the — — (dismiss)
76 Hope-chest items
77 Moon plain
79 Swift animal
80 Keep motionless as a ship
87 Hanger-on
82 Iridescent glassware
83 Famous London name
84 Pahlavi, e.g.
85 John or Paul
87 Flats' stand-ins
89 Locations
90 Duplicate
91 Technique
94 "I — — my adjourn"
95 Tokyo body
97 German conjunction
100 Poets' word
101 Ill. city
102 Br. titles
103 Make a choice

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

P	H	O	C	A	L		H	O	M	E		N	E	U		F	A	S	T
I	B	R	O	N	O	B	E		A	N	E	R	A		C	E	N	A		O	L	I	A
N	O	T	I	M	E		F	O	R		G	I	A	N	T	S		E	T	O	N
T	H	E	C	A	P	I	T	A	L		K	A	N	G	A	R	O	O	S	H	O	W
R	I	L	L	I	E		A	I	S		A	L	T	I	E	R		I	L	L	I	N	O	I	S
A	B	I	C		S	N	I	P	P	Y		S	E	R		D	I	T		N	I	N	E
D	I	A	L	I	S		A	S	I		T	O	A		S	M	A	G	E
A	T	R	I	C	E		R	E	D	A	S		T	I	E	M	O	R
		T	H	E	K	I	N	T	U	C	K	Y	C	O	L	O	N	E	L	I	S
	A	C	H	E	N	E	S		C	O	O	E	E		A	I	L		S	O	C	K
K	I	L	N		M	Y	N	A	S		G	E	N	E	R	A	L	S	T	O	R	E
L	C	A	M	E		A	S	P		T	I	E		E	S	T	O	P
M	A	J	O	R	L	E	A	G	U	E	R		L	E	M	M	A		E	D	T
S	P	O	T		E	A	R		N	E	E	D	S		G	O	U	G	E	R	S
	P	R	I	V	A	T	E	I	N	V	E	S	T	I	G	A	T	O	R
			V	E	R	S	E	D		E	S	T	A	B		E	D	I	C	T	S
R	A	V	E	R		L	E	O				A	Q	S		S	C	A	R	E
P	S	I		N	I	A		A	S	K		S	P	R	U	E	R		R	O	C
M	O	N	G	O	O	S	E		T	A	S	T	E		I	S	O		N	A	P	A
	F	R	E	N	C	H	L	I	E	U	T	E	N	A	N	T	S	W	O	M	A	N
A	N	O	N		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	L	P	U	N	I	S	H	M	E	N	T
M	O	S	T		E	R	O	S		I	L	L	I	A	T		N	E	E	D	L	E	S
O	W	E	S			E	Y	E			L	A	I	C		A	R	N	E	S	S

DOWN
1 Gatherings
13 "Power Broker" subject
14 "— — lovely day today"
15 "— 'em!"
16 Absenteeism of a sort
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95 Tokyo body
97 German conjunction
100 Poets' word
101 Ill. city
102 Br. titles
103 Make a choice

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	25	82	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Overcast	MILAN	29	68	Rain
ANKARA	25	77	Cloudy	MONTREAL	22	72	Fair
ATHENS	25	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	70	Rain
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair	NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
BERLIN	26	79	Fair	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Overcast	OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	25	77	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	ROME	23	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Fair	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	37	99	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	28	82	Fair	TUNIS	34	93	Fair
FRANKFURT	26	79	Fair	VENICE	23	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Rain	VIENNA	25	77	Variable
HELSINKI	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	23	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Rain	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	20	68	Variable				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 4, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.87
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $7.71
(w) Apollo (Temmus) iss. pr.... SF72.05
(w) Austral Select. Fd $3.05

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond..... SF802.10
— (d) Conbar..... SF731
— (d) Grobar..... SF343
— (d) Stockbar..... SF258

(w) Bruninvest..... $13.93

(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd $11.93
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd..... $1.93
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $7.32

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $9.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1.014
(t) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $720.87
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs .. $7.45
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs... $11.44
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V... $6.30

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF337
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF72
— (d) C.S. Fond.-Int'l..... SF68.25
— (d) Energievalor..... SF84.50
— (d) Ussec..... SF617
— (d) Europavalor..... SF132.25
(t) Crosby Fund S A $4.42

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) G.S. Income Fd..... $5.30

(w) D.G.G..... $42.21
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $8.83
(d) Delta Multifund $7.73
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 9.428
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.42

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.64
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $11.95

(w) Europe Obligations..... LF972

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra..... DM121.20
— (d) Intl Rentenfond DM71.80

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.48
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $15.74
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $22.66
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $10.29

(d) Fiducem SF916
(w) First Internt'l Fd $130.34
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec .. $14.69
(d) First Natl City Fund $29.17
(d) First Securit's Cap Fd... $56.12
(w) Fleming Fund S A $85.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $21.17
(w) Foreclex Issue "t SF1.816
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF87.90
(d) Fonditalia..... $10.84
(d) Fund of Nations..... $5.44
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $0.52
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$7.27

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $10.46
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd..... $24.83
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.20
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.. $7.74

(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.. $3,880.65
(t) H.O.T. Hobet..... $25.63

(d) Ifofund..... $10.11
(d) Interfits SF283.75
(d) Interfund S.A..... $9.39
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $87.68
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.73
(t) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$4.48

(t) Int'l Securities Fund..... $6.55
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.. $5.71
(t) Invest Atlantiques $31.79
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund .. $9.42
(t) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A.. $5.51

(t) Japan Growth Fund $15.41
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $10.34
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.94

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (t) Jardine East Trust... $45.79
— (t) Jardine Japan Fund... $11.47
— (t) Jardine Selection NV. $12.95

(d) KB Income Fund LF1.646
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.49
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $13.31
(w) Leverage Cap Bond..... $26.80

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+ (w) L&B-T MultiWay Fd.. SF543
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF985

(w) Luxfund..... $19.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund.... $11.40
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $2.05
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.65
(w) N.A.M.F..... $68.25
(w) Nippon Fund $37.02
(w) Nor. Amer. Int. Fund..... $6.45
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $1.51
(t) Pegasus Intern'l $7.24
(t) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund..... $22.37
(d) Renta Fund LF1,907
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,731
(d) Rentinvest LF965

— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.77
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.13
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF53.43

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.76

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund..... SF24.96
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF1.85
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V..... $1.21
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM68.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (t) Parfon Sw & Int'l SF1,417
— (t) Securisvss..... SF1,121

(d) Soros Fund..... $176.69
(w) Star Fund..... 55.24

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF461
— (d) Intervalor SF61.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF313.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF190.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select..... SF76.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF66.25

(w) Talent Global Fund $11.34
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea).... $22.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V..... $21.71
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $10.45

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (t) Overseas Fd, dist 1.27
— (t) Do. Accumulation 1.62
+ (t) 5-Way Fund Int'l..... 1.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... $136.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF71.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF116.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF65.50
— (d) Globinvest SF61.00
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF73.50
— (d) Remefac-Invest..... SF75.50
— (d) Sfit South Afr Sh.... SF300
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est..... SF177.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds..... DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds DM33.45
— (d) Unifonds DM20.10
— (d) Unirenta DM47.55
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM90.45
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.87
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd.... $1.00
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.00
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1.25
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1.49
(d) World Equity Tech Fd.... $417.93
(w) Worldwide Securities $33.07
(w) Worldwide Special $3,572.41

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

BOOKS

SYLVIA PORTER'S MONEY BOOK

By Sylvia Porter. Doubleday. 1,105 pp. $13.50 until Aug. 31, $14.95 thereafter.

Reviewed by Leonard Sloane

SYLVIA PORTER, whose name and expertise are well-known enough to be in the title of her latest book, has long written about personal financial matters. Now she has written long about these matters in a tone that provides the basics of family money management.

What Miss Porter has done here is to isolate the significant aspects of consumer economics and develop large segments of background material about each. Added to these facts and figures are a variety of do's and don'ts that give practical advice to the man and woman interested in using money better than he or she may have done before.

Whether bank accounts, credit cards, housing costs, investments or scores of other categories of daily economic life, Miss Porter delves into each with a questioning eye. From a sampling of forms useful in preparing a family budget to a description of the best organizations where consumer complaints should be directed, the book contains a plethora of information to help everyone watch his or her finances. The index alone is a 58-page listing of the most important names and subjects in the world of family financial planning.

The book, however, cannot and does not help those with no money to spend, save or invest. Perhaps it could be termed a middle-class primer, since the rich can afford private counseling, and the poor have few chances to take advantage of the suggestions offered.

Many other such compilations of money management techniques have been published previously, of course, and undoubtedly more will be written in the future, as the financial pressures of day-to-day living grow stronger. Miss Porter's book is of particular value because of its emphasis on simplification, clarity, and ease of understanding. Economics professors and financial advisers may very well find much of it obvious, but the average wage earner and housewife are likely to find the book filled with the kind of data that can be referred to again and again.

Thus there are presentations of such diverse factors as the pros and cons of different types of checking and savings accounts, the ways to go bankrupt if necessary, the real costs of owning a car and the rights of workers, borrowers and taxpayers. In some of the pages, moreover, the options in a situation are listed for the reader to decide for himself or herself which to choose.

Advice on such a broad scale through a book like this, though, may not necessarily be the best advice for every person in every circumstance. Reading this money book with that caveat in mind, many individuals could discover some thing or things in it that will help with their own money problems. And they could discover it in words that are readable.

To get the most out of a thick book like this, it is usually best not to read it all at once, but to select chapters from the table of contents when the need or the interest is there.

If you are considering buying a home, investing in mutual funds, financing a college education or undertaking any other major financial program, you can look up and study that section in the money book. Periodic re-reading of different portions could also serve to refresh the memory about applicable regulations and procedures.

Regulations and procedures are likely to change, though, so it might be wise to determine if any part of the advice in the book is outdated as you are using it. For, while the general principles offered about the proper handling of family income and outgo are solid, information about interest rates, legislation and businesses selling to consumers sometimes is not—and should be checked out at the time of decision.

Miss Porter, who has spent a lifetime combining the principles of economics with everyday common sense and bringing them to the public, would probably agree that individuals have the personal responsibility of becoming aware of the myriad financial options open to them. Her money book is a big step in the direction of bringing these options into focus and developing an informed, cautious and concerned group of citizens.

Leonard Sloane wrote this review for The New York Times.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 4 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

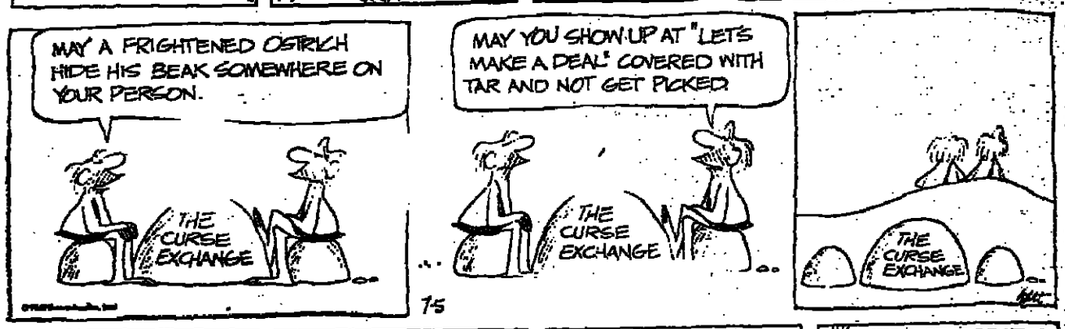
"Bite the Bullet," directed by Richard Brooks, is "a big, expensive Western... as hollow as a drain pipe," in the words of Vincent Canby. This "collage" of secondhand emotions and characters tells of a supposedly grueling cross-country horserace with "total lack of excitement and suspense." The scenery is spectacular "and among the actors who get in front of it are Gene Hackman, James Coburn and Candice Bergen."

"Escape to Witch Mountain" is the latest Walt Disney production for children "who will watch absolutely anything that moves," according to Vincent Canby. Two orphans, played by Kim Richards and Ike Eisenmann, are exploited by adults because of their extrasensory perception. However, their magical powers always ensure their escape from trouble and consequently the film is neither "scary" nor "exciting."

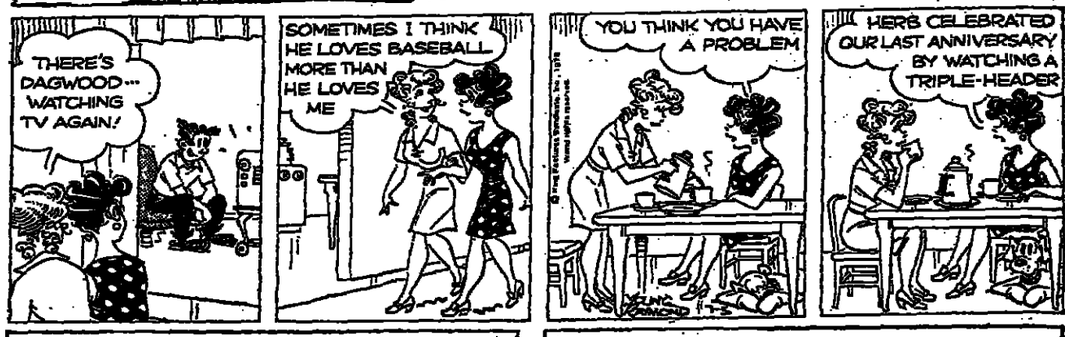
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



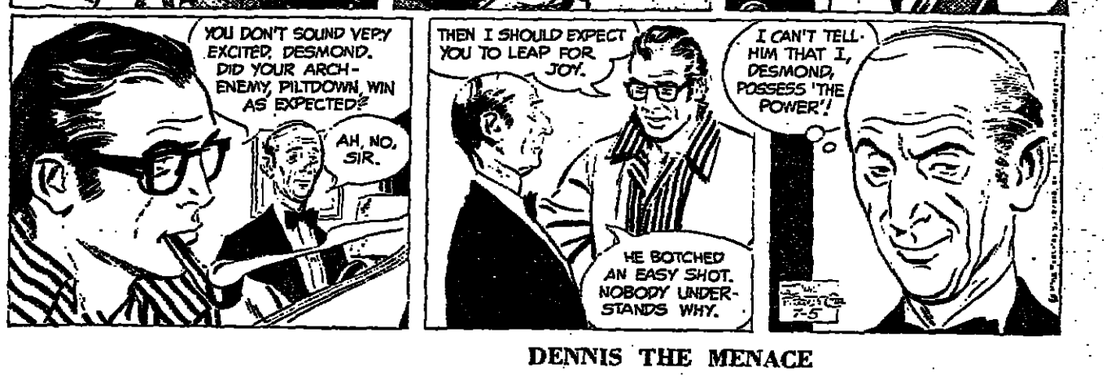
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOBLEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YELCC

VENOW

OCTIXE

ENIAMA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

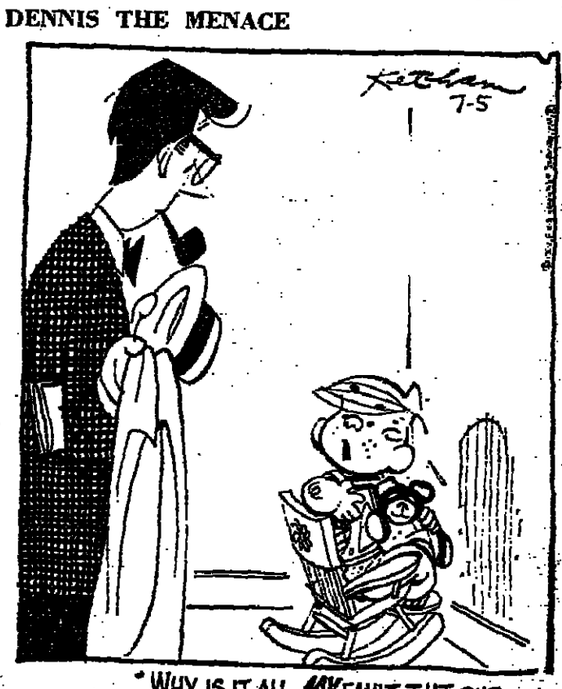
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMOKY ELOPE AROUSE DRAGON

Answers: *It's not often that one sees models so confused*—"SELDOM"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

King Wears Wimbledon Tiara 6th Time

By Fred Tupper

MBLEDON, England, July YT).—Billie Jean King ated Evonne Goolagong Caw- 6-0, 6-1, in 39 minutes today in her sixth and last singles and leave Wimbledon in a of glory.

What a way to end my career!" she said. "It's as close as I've ever come to a perfect match."

King won the first game at love with a backhand volley to the corner, and she ended it with a clean forehand volley into a corner. In between, she so completely dominated the court that Cawley, champion here in 1971, could garner only 24 points, one of them on King's lone double fault.

That single game she granted equaled the modern record of 6-1, 6-0, set by Doris Hart over Shirley Fry in 1951, and the title here was King's 19th in all, tying the record held by Elizabeth Ryan, a Californian whose successes were solely in the doubles.

Americans Alex Mayer and Vitas Gerulaitis, ranked respectively at 17 and 21 in the United States, paired to win the men's doubles from Colin Dowdeswell of Rhodesia and Allan Stone of Australia, 7-5, 8-6, 6-4. It was the first U.S. victory since Gar Mulloy paired with Budge Patty to defeat Neale Fraser and Lew Hoad in 1957. In this strangest of championships, none of the eight seeded doubles' teams even reached the semifinals.

Men's Final Tomorrow

With the men's final between Jimmy Connors and Arthur Ashe tomorrow, Americans will have won three titles.

Nor has the passing of the years dimmed historic figures. Mulloy, old Rip Van Wimbledon himself, pairs with Don Budge, grand-slam winner in 1938, against Patty and Lennart Bergelin in the veterans' final tomorrow.

Women's prize money amounts to $15,400, at the current pound rate, but the U.S. star said she didn't know the figure after all the hubbub about creating equal prize money for women here, as in the case of Forest Hills.

"I've dreamed of winning Wimbledon ever since I was a little girl," King said. At 17, on her first trip to Wimbledon, she won the doubles with Karen Hantze. Her first singles title was won in 1966 when she defeated Maria Bueno, and this was her ninth final, which ties a mark set by Helen Wills Moody.

Never Volleyed Better

At 31, she has no further tennis worlds to conquer, and it's a tribute to her reputation that she ended it with such a triumph. The great volleyer never volleyed better, her ground strokes were riveted on target and there were less than a half-dozen errors from her racket in those minutes she was on public view.

It is a legend in the game that if a person, man or woman, must be picked to play for your life, it should be King, an unparalleled competitor.

Cawley won the service toss and double faulted to 15. The game was gone at love. The Australian is a slow starter and had lost her first service game in each set against Margaret Court, whom she beat, 6-4, 6-4, in the semifinal.

King romped to 40-love in the second game, volleying beautifully, and then double faulted, was past on a net cord and pushed a forehand volley into the net. There were three deuces then, and on one of the few decent rallies in the match King slapped a forehand volley down the line for 2-love.

Accuracy of Shots

The games came running. Cawley, a gifted athlete and the best mover in women's tennis, seemed mired in mid-court, mesmerized by the accuracy of the shots that breezed by her. King served out for the first set at 6-love, and it was hard to find an unforced error. Cawley had won 10 points.

"If I got ahead, I was not going to let her up," King said. "I was going to watch the ball, play the ball and not think whom I was playing."

The American wanted her Fourth of July celebration early. She played a superb game to go 0-1, a backhand to the line, a backhand pass, a backhand across court and, almost inevitably, another backhand that beat the Australian coming in. They changed courts and the crowd, muted for so long, let out a cheer for Cawley, trying to give her encouragement.

There were brief signs of revival then. But they petered out under the King charges to net. Four-love now and Cawley to serve. A forehand volley, a smash and a drop volley gave her a game. That was all. King had three match points, finally planting that volley into the corner for her sixth championship. None had been easier. No other, she said, had she wanted so much.

"I wanted to go out on a high. It's time for the youngsters to take over."

"Anybody who plays like that," the Australian said, "there was nothing I could do."

Davis Cup Controversy

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee said today it would fight the decision made in London yesterday by the Davis Cup nations to retain South Africa as a member.

The London-based SANROC and the African Lawn Tennis Confederation have called upon the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa to ask all African countries to withdraw from the International Lawn Tennis Federation if South Africa is not expelled.



Billie Jean King takes a spread-armed stance as she awaits the service of Evonne Goolagong during the final.

AP

Connors, Ashe Are Legally Suited

By Barry Lorge

ONDON, July 4 (WP).—When ny Connors and Arthur Ashe t in the men's singles final of bledon tomorrow, it will be first between two Americans e 1947 and the first in the ear history of the tournament een two players who are agonists in a lawsuit.

onnors, the defending cham- and No. 1 seed, and Ashe, is in the final for the first at Wimbledon, insist that legal actions involving them have no bearing on what pens on the tennis court. nors has filed two slander and l suits—for a total of $8 mil- —naming Ashe as a defendant. I don't want to sound cynical. I'm trying not to take it sonally," Ashe said. "I think nors is misguided. We don't say much to each er," he continued. "I'm not oring him. I say hello in the rning, but that's about as far it gets. We don't really have ch in common, I guess."

The suit doesn't make any ference to me on the court." nnors said. "I just go out and y tennis. I don't feel any imosity toward Arthur."

The combatants in Wimbledon's st all-American men's final ce Jack Kramer slaughtered m Brown 28 years ago are olved in a complicated web of its and countersuits. Briefly, e docket is as follows:

• A year ago, Connors—through s manager, Bill Riordan—filed $41-million action against Kra- er, the ex-champion who is now ief executive of the Association Tennis Professionals; Donald ell, the ATP counsel, and the mmercial Union Assurance Co. d., sponsors of the Grand Prix Tennis. The suit, still in liti- tion, alleges a conspiracy to ep Connors out of last year's ench championships at Paris. Connors swept the Australian, imbledon, and U.S. Open titles 1974, but was denied a chance win the traditional grand slam tennis when he was barred om the French competition.

Connors is not a member of TP, the players' union to which ost of the top pros belong. e is the major figure in a rival ganization called the Independent Players Association, which Jordan heads.

• As an outgrowth of the first se, and related rivalries and ower struggles within profes- ional tennis, Kramer filed a 3-million suit against Connors nd Riordan, alleging slander and efamation of character. The agers were served in April, on he eve of Connors's victory over ustralian John Newcombe in a hallenge match at Las Vegas.

• Connors, through Riordan, has recently filed two more suits —for $3 million and $5 million— involving Ashe, who is president of ATP and a close associate of Kramer and Dell. (Ashe is one of many leading tennis players who is represented in business affairs by Dell's Washington law firm.)

One suit alleges that Ashe slandered Connors in a letter he sent to several American players and the president of the U.S. Tennis Association regarding the captaincy of the U.S. Davis Cup team.

Connors vs. Ralston

Connors has refused to play Davis Cup as long as Dennis Ralston, another Dell client with whom he has a long-running dispute, is the U.S. captain. The American team, without Connors, has been embarrassed early in the international competition the past two years, losing to Colombia and Mexico.

The other recent suit names Ashe, Kramer, Dell and Bob Briner, secretary of ATP, alleging slander in an article Briner wrote for a tennis magazine. The article was not published.

Connors has beaten Ashe only three times—in the finals of the 1973 U.S. Pro Championships and the South African Open in 1973-74. The first match, in Boston, went five sets, while Connors won the two contests in Johannesburg in three straight sets.

Crew From St. Paul's

U.S. Team Sets Course Mark On Thames in Henley Regatta

HENLEY, England, July 4 (UPI).—Mark Powden, 17, finished the second day of the Henley Royal Regatta in a hospital today after helping his crew celebrate Independence Day by setting a new course record.

The Vermont teenager was removed from the boat, taken to a waiting ambulance and transferred to a hospital suffering from exhaustion.

Most of his colleagues in the crew from St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., had fatigue on their faces as they laid recovering on a landing stage for half an hour following their half-length victory over Canada's Brentwood College.

The crew's finest moment was the announcement that their time of 6 minutes, 36 seconds had clipped a full two seconds off the 2-year-old record for the 1 mile, 550-yard Thames River course.

Coach Rich Davis, a history master at St. Paul's, said: "They pushed themselves to the limit and gave everything because they are such a gutsy crew."

Jim Dietz, world championship silver medalist, powered relentlessly toward the diamond sculls title by reaching the semifinals at the expense of Britain's Peter Zeun.

The 26-year-old New York AC sculler went off at a slightly higher rate and was more than two and a half lengths up at the barrier, reached in 2 minutes, 11 seconds, before paddling home to win easily in 8 minutes, two seconds.

Chris Allsopp, 20, of the University of Washington in Seattle, earned the United States another semifinal spot, beating Welshman Alan Whitwell by 2 3/4 lengths in 8 minutes, 1 second.

The two Americans clash in one semifinal, the other is between Sean Drea, the defending champion from the Republic of Ireland, and Peter Kolbe, West Germany's European titleholder.

Drea, a student at Philadelphia University, registered the fastest time, clocking 8 minutes to finish 12 lengths clear of England's Mike Spencer. Kolbe had a similarly easy victory against local sculler Len Brown.

Issues of Money Are Troubling The NBA Hawks

NEW YORK, July (NYT).—The questionable status of the Atlanta Hawks' ownership could cost the team a chance to sign David Thompson, its No. 1 draft choice and the college player of the year last season.

The National Basketball Association owners, meeting in Chicago, were to have approved a change of ownership for the financially troubled franchise. Instead, the Hawks asked that the issue be removed from the agenda.

Simon Selig of Atlanta had announced an interest in purchasing the majority share of the Hawks, but he balked after the league owners had imposed a $400,000 fine on the club June 3 for signing Julius Erving three years ago in violation of the draft rules. The Hawks had to pay $250,000 to the league and $150,000 to the Milwaukee Bucks, who had drafted Erving. Erving is now in the rival league. The Hawks also were fined the two No. 2 picks they will get in the 1976 college draft. The Hawks have not yet paid the fine, although they were to have done so within five days.

The present capitalization of the Hawks is reported to be insufficient to meet the price tag of nearly $2 million that it would take to sign the high-scoring and talented Thompson.

The infusion of capital by Selig and by M.B. (Bud) Serateon, who recently purchased a minority share of the club, was supposed to be used to lure Thompson. The Hawks have made Thompson a sizable offer, but so have the Denver Nuggets of the American Basketball Association. The Virginia Squires hold the ABA rights, but would trade them to Denver if the Nuggets can sign him.

Bantamweight Defense

LOS ANGELES, July 4 (Reuters).—Alfonso Zamora of Mexico, the World Boxing Association bantamweight champion, will defend his title against Thanomjit Sukothai of Thailand in a 15-round bout at the Inglewood Forum here on Aug. 2, promoter Don Fraser announced.

San Diego's Jones Limits Cincinnati to One Hit

SAN DIEGO, July 4 (UPI).—Randy Jones, who pitched a perfect game for seven innings, stopped the first-place Cincinnati Reds on one hit—an eighth-inning double by Bill Plummer—as the San Diego Padres squeezed out a 2-1 victory last night on a dropped fly ball in the bottom of the ninth. It was the second one-hitter of the season for Jones, who is now 11-5.

Jones had set down the first 21 batters in a row before Tony Perez opened the eighth by reaching second base safely when shortstop Hector Torres threw wildly to first after fielding his grounder.

Phillies 7, Cardinals 4

At Philadelphia, Bob Boone tripled to highlight a four-run fourth inning and lead the Phillies to a 7-4 victory over St. Louis.

Boone tripled after a Dick Allen single to break a 2-2 tie and then scored as winning pitcher Tom Underwood put down a squeeze bunt after the Cardinals intentionally walked Garry Maddox.

Dave Cash singled in Maddox and scored the Phillies' sixth run when loser Bob Gibson threw Larry Bowa's infield single into rightfield.

Dodgers 7, Giants 1

At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey drove in a career-high five runs and Don Sutton registered his 12th victory of the season as the Dodgers defeated San Francisco, 7-1.

After the Giants pulled ahead on a first-inning run, Garvey tied the score with a run-scoring double in the fourth inning. He broke the 1-1 deadlock with two out in the fifth by singling in Steve Yeager and Dave Lopes with the bases loaded.

The Dodgers first baseman capped a three-run seventh inning with his 10th homer of the year with Ivan Dejesus on base, giving him 52 RBIs for the season.

Brewers 3, Red Sox 2

At Milwaukee, an error by centerfielder Fred Lynn, his second of the game, allowed Curt Bevaqua's's single in the 10th inning to score Robin Yount with the winning run and give the Brewers a 3-2 victory over Boston.

The victory moved the Brewers into a virtual tie with the Red Sox for first place in the American League East, just two percentage points behind. The victory was the Brewers' sixth in their last seven games and concluded a home stand in which they won 10 and lost only three.

Tigers 9, Orioles 5

At Detroit, Mickey Stanley's three-run homer finished a four-run seventh inning and Joe Coleman pitched a seven-hitter to earn his first victory for the Tigers since May 19, a 9-5 decision over Baltimore.

Coleman had lost seven straight games after defeating Minnesota more than a month ago but finally won his fourth game against 12 defeats by striking out six.

Willie Horton, whose 16th homer leading off the second inning was his first since June 13, singled home the seventh-inning run which broke a 3-3 tie.

Indians 3, Yankees 2

At Cleveland, Don Hood allowed only two-hits in 8 1/3 innings —a pair of home runs by Bobby Bonds—and Boog Powell hit a two-run homer to pace the Indians to a 3-2 victory over New York.

Hood, whose only victory in five decisions before the game was a four-hitter over the Yankees on April 29, struck out five, walked one and lost a no-hitter and shutout when Bobby Bonds hit his 18th homer of the season leading off the fourth inning. Bonds homered again with one out in the ninth and Hood was replaced by Dave Laroche.

Royals 10, Rangers 5

At Arlington, Tony Solaita drove in three runs with two homers and John Mayberry and Fred Patek also homered as Kansas City hammered Texas, 10-5.

The outburst, which included Mayberry's fifth homer in his last three games in Texas, gave the Royals 11 homers in the three-game series with the Rangers and staked Al Fitzmorris, 9-4, to a large lead. Paul Splittorff worked the final 2 2/3 innings in relief of Fitzmorris.

Player of Month

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (UPI).—Joe Morgan of the Cincinnati Reds was named yesterday National League player of the month for June, the second time this year he has won the monthly honor.

Morgan also won the award in April. By repeating, he joined Willie Mays (1958) and Willie Stargell (1971) as the only players to win two such awards in one year.

Bonds Gains in All-Star Vote

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—With one week remaining in the voting, Bobby Bonds of the New York Yankees has overtaken Jeff Burroughs of the Texas Rangers in the balloting for a starting berth in the American League outfield for the July 15 All-Star Game.

Two Oakland A's, Reggie Jackson and Joe Rudi, remain one, two in the outfield balloting, commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office said yesterday. Jackson has received 1,027,456 votes and Rudi 1,020,505.

Bonds edged into third place with 891,943 votes.

The starting jobs at first and third base could also be close in the final week of fan balloting. Gene Tenace of Oakland has received 763,241 votes at first base to 730,726 for Mike Hargrove of the Rangers. Third base now belongs to Buddy Bell of the Cleveland Indians. He has 750,470 votes to 718,435 for Sal Bando of the A's.

The rest of the starting spots are set. Thurman Munson of the Yankees has received 1,011,027 votes for catcher to 728,455 for Ray Fosse of Oakland; the league's vote leader, Ron Carew of the Minnesota Twins, has 1,958,117 votes for second base to 448,777 for Cookie Rojas of the Kansas City Royals. Bert Campaneris, the Oakland shortstop, has an 880,788 to 648,244 lead over Robin Yount of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	42	34	.553	—
Milwaukee	41	35	.539	1
New York	41	36	.532	1 1/2
Baltimore	38	40	.474	5
Cleveland	34	42	.447	8
Detroit	29	46	.387	12 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	49	29	.628	—
Kansas City	43	35	.551	6
Chicago	37	39	.487	11
Texas	37	41	.474	12
Minnesota	35	41	.461	13
California	37	45	.451	14

Thursday's Results

California 7, Minnesota 6.
Chicago 3, Oakland 2.
Kansas City 10, Texas 5.
Milwaukee 3, Boston 2
Detroit 9, Baltimore 5
Cleveland 3, New York 2.

Friday's Games

California at Oakland, n.
Chicago at Kansas City, n.
Texas at Minnesota, 2, n.
Milwaukee at Detroit, n.
Boston at Cleveland, n
Baltimore at New York, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	47	29	.618	—
Philadelphia	44	35	.557	4 1/2
New York	39	38	.527	7
St. Louis	37	39	.487	10
Chicago	37	42	.468	11 1/2
Montreal	31	41	.431	14
Western Division				
Cincinnati	51	29	.638	—
Los Angeles	45	37	.549	7
San Francisco	38	41	.481	12 1/2
San Diego	36	43	.475	13
Atlanta	33	44	.429	16 1/2
Houston	28	54	.341	24

Thursday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 1.
New York 4, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 2, Cincinnati 1.

Friday's Games

Montreal at St. Louis, n.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 1
New York at Philadelphia, n.
Houston at Atlanta, n.
San Francisco at Los Angeles, n.
Cincinnati at San Diego, n

Formula-1 Cars Keep Wings Despite Reports to Contrary

By Phil Pash

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—Contrary to published reports in this country and in Europe, the wings on Formula One cars will not be banned next year and long-distance races will not be drastically reduced.

That's the word from Tracy Bird, executive director of the Automobile Competition Committee of the United States, which is this country's representative in international motor racing actions.

The problem, according to Bird, is that an international announcement was misinterpreted. "I'm a member of the committee which made some recommendations about reducing the cornering speeds of Formula One cars. We made a short-term proposal to reduce the wings and front spoilers effective next year and a long-term proposal to have the wings eliminated by 1978. The interpretation was that we said the wings should be banned next year, and that's not correct," said Bird.

"Both proposals have been sent back for more study, but the simple fact is that we can't force manufacturers to build entirely new cars for 1976. That would have to evolve over a couple of years, with gradual reductions each year. The international body, the Commission Sportive Internationale, said it wanted a 50-per-cent reduction in cornering speeds by Jan. 1, 1976, but I don't think even that's realistic."

Rear wings on race cars have been controversial since their inception. They create down force on the rear of the car, and coupled with fatter, slick tires, they enable cars to go through corners much faster than ever before. They also create turbulence which can cause the front end of a trailing car to "float."

"The wings should be reduced," said Bird, "in much the way that the United States Auto Club reduced the wings on their championship cars. It's necessary because Formula One cars are going too fast for the circuits on which they run. You can't be changing tracks all the time to slow down the cars, so you have to change the cars themselves."

The report that all long-distance races would be canceled next year "is simply not true," said Bird. "There probably will be some changes in maximum distances and lengths, but it won't mean the end of any races in this country, or in any other country."

Bird also said he has been informed by the international body that the Long Beach, Calif., circuit has been approved for the Sept. 28 Formula 5000 race through the city's streets. That race will be a trail blazer for a Formula One race on the same circuit in 1976—the second Grand Prix for the United States.

Watkins Glen in upstate New York has a big racing weekend scheduled for July 11, 12 and 13. The annual six-hour endurance race will be held July 12, and within that race will be a Sports Car Club of America Trans-Am event. The six-hour has attracted factory entries from Renault-Alpine, Alfa Romeo and Porsche, and at least five of them (two Alpines and three Porsches) will be turbocharged prototypes.

U.S. Track Squad Trails Russians

KIEV, U.S.S.R., July 4 (AP).—Soviet track stars led by Olympic gold-medalist Valery Borzov dominated a weary American men's team today and the Soviet women topped the Americans in the opening days of the Soviet-American meet.

The Soviet men won six of the nine events and led, 55-39 points, while the Soviet women won all but one of seven events and were ahead, 48-24.

Jon Huntley won the women's high jump at 1.84 meters for the only U.S. victory. American Kathy Schmidt managed only 60.30 in the javelin to finish behind Svetlana Babich at 61.98.

In the men's competition, Borzov tied his national record to breeze to victory in the 100 at 10 seconds flat. And he came back to anchor the Soviet team to a 39.2 meet record in the 400 relay.



Associated Press.

TOUCHY SPOT—Mets' John Milner waits to tag Cubs' Jerry Morales at first base after high throw from Mike Phillips pulled Milner off the bag. Mets won, 4-0.

Match Horse Race Features Personal Feud

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—Sounding more like a fight promoter than a jockey, Braulio Baeza said the other day that he couldn't stand the sight of Frank Whiteley.

"I hate that creep," the usually quiet Panamanian rider said when Whiteley's name came up. "We don't look at each other."

Baeza and Jacinto Vasquez come to Manhattan to help promote Sunday's $250,000 "boy vs. girl" match race. Baeza will be riding Foolish Pleasure, the 3-year-old colt who won the Kentucky Derby and finished second in the Preakness and Belmont Stakes. Vasquez, also a Panamanian, will be aboard Ruffian, the undefeated 3-year-old filly trained by Whiteley.

Baeza, 35, has been one of America's top jockeys since his arrival here in 1960. He is known for the impassive, ramrod-straight way he takes a horse to the post and the comparative regularity with which he gets them into the winner's circle. He wins with about 22 per cent of his mounts year after year, an unusually high average.

In a sport where larceny sometimes is taken for granted, Baeza has always been regarded as an "untouchable." With a reputation for honesty, he has acquired an image as a quiet, reticent, gentlemanly competitor. He rarely has harsh words for anybody.

But the personal feud with Whiteley apparently has been smoldering for nearly seven years.

"Why?" the jockey was asked.

"It's a personal thing."

"Something he said?"

"Something he accused me of doing," replied Baeza, who hasn't ridden for Whiteley since an incident in the fall of 1968.

According to Baeza, the trainer accused him of holding Damascus in the 1968 Woodward Stakes "so that Damascus would lose and Dr. Fager would be named horse of the year." Damascus, with Baeza aboard, was narrowly beaten in the Woodward by Mr. Right. Dr. Fager, who wasn't in the race but whose regular jockey then was Baeza, became horse of the year.

The previous year, the Whiteley-trained Damascus had beaten Buckpasser and Dr. Fager in the Woodward and gone on to be horse of the year. He was a 3-year-old that season, a 4-year-old at the time of the alleged "holding" incident. In race track jargon, holding a horse means "pulling" or restraining him unduly to prevent him from winning.

Complaint Unrecalled

Baeza said Whitely "went to the stewards" with his accusation. The trainer could not be reached for comment, having reportedly gone to Kentucky to inspect yearlings. However, Calvin Rainey of The Jockey Club said he didn't recall a complaint by the trainer.

"If a complaint had been made, we would have investigated it," said Rainey, a steward at the time for the New York Racing Association. "Trainers are known to get hot at jockeys. Maybe this was one of those cases."

A horseman who has known Whiteley for many years called him "a very honorable individual," and suggested that Baeza was "being forced into this unknowingly" to stir up publicity for the match race.

Friday

Chicago Takes 2 From Pirates

CHICAGO, July 4 (UPI).—Jose Cardenal's single with the bases loaded in the 11th inning Friday earned the Chicago Cubs a 2-1 victory and a sweep of a doubleheader over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Chicago won the opener 6-1 as Steve Stone pitched a five-hitter and also drove in two runs with a single.

Andy Thornton tripled in the 11th inning after one out and then Jerry Reuss, who went the distance for the loss, issued intentional walks to Steve Swisher and Manny Trillo. Cardenal followed with his single.

Darold Knowles, pitching only the 11th inning, picked up the second game victory in relief to raise his record to 3-4.

The Cubs clinched the opener with four runs in the eighth inning off reliever Dave Giusti.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 101 002 010—5 12 0
Montreal ..... 000 010 000—1 5 1
Ellis (6-4) and Sanguillen, Rogers, Werthen (8), Murray (8), Sherman (9) and Carter. L—Rogers (5-6). HR—Oliver (8th), Parker (14th).

Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
New York ..... 000 002 02x—4 12 1
Reuschel, Zamora (8) and Mitterwald; Koosman (7-6) and Stearns. L—Reuschel (5-9).

St. Louis ..... 000 200 002—4 8 1
Philadelphia ..... 200 400 10x—7 8 0
Gibson, Terlecky (8) and Rudolph; Underwood (9-5) and Boone. L—Gibson (2-7). HR—Bradford (15th, 2d).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 010—1 1 1
San Diego ..... 001 000 001—2 4 1
Nolan, McEnaney (9) and Plummer; Jones (11-5) and Kendall. L—McEnaney (3-1).

San Francisco 100 000 000—1 7 0
Los Angeles ..... 000 121 03x—7 13 0
Falcone, Williams (5), Moffitt (7), Heaverlo (8) and Rader; Sutton, Marshall (9) and Yeager. W—Sutton (12-8). L—Falcone (6-6). HR—Garvey (10th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 200 000 00x—2 11 1
Chicago ..... 010 010 10x—3 11 1
Bosman, Todd (6), Lindblad (7), Fingers (7) and Fosse; Kaat, Gossage (9) and Downing. W—Kaat (13-4). L—Todd (4-3).

California ..... 220 020 001—7 12 0
Minnesota ..... 000 000 330—6 11 0
Ryan, Scott (8), Kirkwood (9) and Rodriguez; Hughes, Butler (5), Eurecinier (9) and Borgmann. W—Scott (2-11). L—Butler (10-3). HR—Rodriguez (3d).

New York ..... 000 100 001—2 2 0
Cleveland ..... 000 012 00x—3 5 1
Medich (6-10) and Munson; Hood, Laroche (9) and Ellis. W—Hood (2-4). HR—Bonds (18th, 19th), Gamble (2d), Powell (13th).

Baltimore ..... 100 220 000—5 7 0
Detroit ..... 020 020 40x—9 14 0
Cuellar, Garland (5), Alexander (7) and Hendricks, Coleman (4-12) and Freehan. L—Garland (10-3). HR—Singleton (5th), Horton (15th), Northrup (4th), Stanley (3d).

Kansas City .. 310 300 300—10 11 2
Texas ..... 000 200 300—5 9 1
Fitzmorris, Splittorff (7) and Healy; Hands, Umbarger (8), Kekich (5), Foucault (7), Thomas (9) and Sundberg, Pruitt (2). W—Fitzmorris (9-4). L—Hands (5-4). HR—Mayberry (14th), Solaita (9th, 9th), Patek (3d).

Boston ..... 000 000 110 0—2 9 2
Milwaukee ... 000 100 001 1—3 8 0
Moret, Segui (9) and Fisk; Blackwell (7), Slaton, Austin (8) and Moore. W—Austin (2-0). L—Segui (1-3). HR—Cooper (3d), Aaron (8th).

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Art Buchwald

The White House Menu

WASHINGTON.—One day shortly after Harry Truman took over as President of the United States, Bess Truman was cooking him some veal stew. It was summer and unfortunately the air conditioning had gone out. Bess was irritable and yelled, "My it's hot in here."


Buchwald

Harry, who also was irritable, yelled back, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."

Bess stomped out and Harry went hungry that night.

I couldn't help thinking of Harry Truman's remark when I read about Ron Nessen's disenchantment with the press. When you think about White House news, you have to think about the kitchen.

Every day, the President's press secretary is supposed to cook up news for 40 to 50 regular White House reporters. In the days of Eisenhower, Kennedy and even Johnson, the correspondents, with one or two exceptions, ate up everything that was served to them. Some of them wound up with indigestion. But they never complained because they were always hungry for news and Jim Hagerty, Pierre Salinger and Bill Moyers were able to whip up enough hash to satisfy them and their readers.

* * *

Then came Ron Ziegler. Although Ziegler was supposed to be the head chef, he never knew what Nixon's staff were cooking up in the kitchen. They would hand him a mess of pottage to take out to the press. "What is it?" he would ask, and they would tell him, "Steak".

Like a dummy, Ziegler would go out and tell the correspondents he was giving them grade A certified beef.

For a while, the reporters ate it. But then they started getting stomach pains and complained to Ziegler that he was feeding them garbage.

This hurt Ziegler's professional pride, but everyone from President Nixon on down refused to change the menus. One day, they sent out cornmeal, the next day dog food and the third day thin gruel that had been condemned by the Food and Drug Administration.

"We can't live on this daily diet," the reporters screamed at Ziegler. "Give us something we can get our teeth into."

Ziegler ignored their pleas and the daily feeding of the press became more and more acrimonious. Pretty soon, the correspondents were throwing the stuff back in Ziegler's face and he'd walk out of the press room with egg all over it.

* * *

Finally, the White House press corps decided to brown-bag it and accept nothing the Nixon administration served up to them. As each White House cook was forced to resign, the heat in the kitchen got worse. In fact, it got so bad that even President Nixon decided he could not stand it and he got out for good.

So then came Ron Nessen (Jerry terHorst made a few meals, but when he and President Ford could not agree on the ingredients of a briefing he resigned.)

Nessen thought he could make the press briefings delicious occasions for everybody. He served up what he considered choice cuts of information and buttery items of news.

* * *

He was certain every time he threw the press a bone, they would believe it was chicken. But unfortunately the White House correspondents had been burned by the Nixon administration and were still suspicious.

This lack of confidence seemed to be getting to Nessen. "I work day and night to feed them and I get nothing but complaints. How can I cook up stories if they say I lied about the recipes?"

It's a good question that only a Harry Truman could answer.

As it stands now, every time Nessen comes out and says, "I have a juicy tidbit for all of you," some joker in the back always yells out, "I say it's spinach and I say the hell with it."

Dissidents Issue Paper in Russia

MOSCOW, July 4 (Reuters).—A new edition of the underground dissident Chronicle of Current Events, detailing alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, has begun to circulate in Moscow.

The 57-page typewritten journal, dated May 31, is the 36th number of the Chronicle to be produced since it made its first appearance in 1968. Its compilers and editors are anonymous. The 35th edition appeared late in April.

The Soviet police has constantly sought to suppress the journal, according to dissidents. From 1972 through last year it failed to appear, after the arrest of historian Pyotr Yakir, believed to be one of its founders.

The latest edition, made available to Western newsmen, contains reports of arrests of dissidents and Jewish activists, statements on conditions in Soviet prison camps and documents from all over the country alleging persecution of religious believers.

Easing the Pain for the Victims of Rabies

By Jeffrey A. Tannenbaum

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—It sounds like a scene from a slapstick comedy:

Todd Sack, a 20-year-old college junior is awakened at 1 a.m. by two bats that fly through his dormitory window and perch on his wrist. At first Mr. Sack simply stares in disbelief. ("I thought I was having an incredible nightmare," he says later.) Then, escape in mind, he grabs for his trousers. Suddenly a third bat emerges from the trousers, wings flapping and teeth bared, sending young Mr. Sack into flight in his underdrawers.

But the scene is real—it happened a few weeks ago at Yale University in New Haven, Conn.—and what follows is decidedly unfunny. Mr. Sack discovers a small bleeding sore, possibly a bat bite, on his wrist; and after the bats are killed by broom-wielding janitors, one is found to be rabid.

No one is sure that the sore is a bat bite or, even if it is, that it was inflicted by the sole rabid bat. But rabies is one of the more terrifying killer diseases. Rather than take even the slightest chance, Mr. Sack in the succeeding two weeks undergoes 22 painful shots of antirabies vaccine. "Normally when you take a shot you feel a pinprick and it's over," he later recalls. "But this rabies shot really has a sting to it." After the first shot, given in the abdomen, he faints; the shot leaves a welt the size of a silver dollar.

30,000 Americans

Todd Sack is one of an estimated 30,000 Americans who this year will have to undergo the agony of anti-rabies vaccination. Often they will be children bitten by an unknown dog or cat. Others will be campers, suburbanites and even some city dwellers who have encountered a bat, skunk or fox. Chances will be extremely high that the biting animal isn't rabid particularly if it's a dog. But unless the animal can be observed there isn't any guarantee it's rabies-free. Hence, the bite victim often hasn't any choice but to undergo vaccination.

Vaccination, following exposure to rabies, is usually successful because the disease has an incubation period of 10 days to a year or more. But if a bite victim delays vaccination until symptoms of the disease actually appear it is usually too late to save him; only a handful of people have been known to survive rabies.

It is against this background that public-health authorities now are closely watching the first human tests in this country of an entirely new anti-rabies vaccine, grown on human cells. The vaccine, a decade in development, appears likely to give close to 100 per cent protection against rabies. In addition, it can prevent rabies after only half a dozen relatively painless injections. This alone should help ease widespread apprehension about anti-rabies vaccination and perhaps reduce the need for often-frenetic searches for dogs and other animals suspected of having bitten someone.

Tests in human volunteers of the new vaccine are under way in at least half a dozen countries. Here in the United States its safety and effectiveness have been tested in volunteers known to be rabies-free and federal researchers recently have begun its limited use in animal-bite victims. If government regulators are satisfied with results of planned trials, the new vaccine could be widely available in perhaps two years, authorities say.

Development of the new rabies vaccine isn't likely to be greeted with the same headlines that accompanied, say, Salk polio vaccine. Statistically, rabies wouldn't appear to be much of a public-health problem. Thanks to years of compulsory vaccination of dogs, human rabies deaths have become exceedingly rare in the United States.

Yet, health authorities say, few diseases have required as much vigilance to keep under control as rabies. It is the main reason most towns and cities continue to require licensing of dogs and maintain dog catchers, despite the current very low incidence of the disease in domestic dogs. More worrisome, rabies is being detected in increasing frequency in wildlife, particularly skunks and bats, where its spread is impossible to control. As suburbs expand into the habitats of these animals, and as more Americans take to the woods for recreation, there is an increasing risk of people coming into contact with a rabid animal.

Rabies, of course, has been one of the most feared diseases for centuries, and worldwide it still kills hundreds of people a year. It is caused by a virus usually harbored in an infected animal's saliva. When transmitted to a human by an animal bite, the virus infects the central nervous system leading almost certainly to mental paralysis and death.

Development of the first vaccine that prevented death from rabies is one of the more dramatic stories in medical history. Ninety years ago this Sunday, the famed French scientist Louis Pasteur, who first "pasteurized" milk, first administered a rabies vaccine in treating a nine-year-old dogbite victim, Joseph Meister. There isn't any assurance that Pasteur cured the boy—the boy lived, but it's possible that he hadn't caught the dog's rabies—but use of the Pasteur vaccine spread. It was credited with reducing sharply the mortality rate from dog bites.

For the next seven decades, however, use of the Pasteur vaccine—or, more precisely, improved vaccines closely related to it—posed a dilemma for the bite victim. To make the vaccine, the rabies virus had to be "grown" or cultured in animal nerve tissue, notably rabbit-brain tissue. The virus was then "inactivated," or killed so that it wouldn't cause the disease but would still trigger the body to build up an immunity to the virulent virus. Unfortunately, not only were the shots painful but also the vaccine contained remnants of the animal-nerve tissue, which in some people could cause a violent allergic reaction leading to paralysis or even death.

Adverse Reactions

This problem was greatly eased by development of another vaccine—the one Yale's Mr. Sack received—which was first licensed in 1956 and soon became the standard treatment in this country. Called duck-embryo vaccine, it gets its name from the initial step in the production process: Rabies virus is inoculated into duck eggs.

Although a big improvement over older types of vaccines, duck-embryo vaccine often causes adverse reactions in patients because it contains nonhuman protein. Mild reactions, such as swelling and pain in the area of the injection, occur in about 35 per cent of the patients, says Eli Lilly & Co., the developer and only maker of duck-embryo vaccine.

Now, researchers are trying to reduce or eliminate adverse side effects by producing still another rabies vaccine, one that doesn't contain foreign protein. This has been done by growing rabies virus on human cells in a test tube, in a process developed by the Wistar Institute, a private research organization in Philadelphia, and employed previously to make successful vaccines against polio and German measles. Working separately, scientists at Wyeth Laboratories Inc., a Radnor, Pa., subsidiary of American Home Products Corp., and at l'Institut Mérieux in Lyons, France, are using the Wistar process to make slightly dissimilar anti-rabies vaccines in human-cell cultures. The vaccines are being tested not only in the United States and France but also in Britain, India, Iran, Thailand and elsewhere.

Hazard to Workers

Because the rabies virus is so dangerous, work on rabies vaccines is conducted under stringent security. All workers are vaccinated against the disease, and much of the work is performed under laminar flow hoods, so air that might contain the virus is kept away from the workers. "We treat this virus with respect," says Dr. Tadeusz Wiktor, a veterinarian in charge of the Wistar Institute's rabies laboratory. In 1972, one Texas researcher apparently wasn't cautious enough; authorities say he caught rabies in his laboratory and died.

Few of the research results on the Wyeth and French versions of the new vaccine have been disclosed yet, and many projects are still to be completed. But British researchers, reporting in the Lancet medical journal in March, called their early findings on the French vaccine "so striking" as to merit early publication. They called the vaccine "potently immunogenic," on the basis of use in 39 people who hadn't suffered animal bites but wanted to be vaccinated. (Veterinarians and others who are often exposed to animals commonly seek such protection.)

Each volunteer received two injections, compared with the three doses of duck-embryo vaccine given in so-called "pre-exposure" cases. High antibody levels resulted, which the researchers say indicate protection against infection, and there weren't any serious side effects. Separately, U.S. researchers say they were informed recently of successful use of the French vaccine in West Germany on 30 people who had actually been bitten by animals, including 20 cases in which the animal had been confirmed to have rabies.

The U.S. vaccine has been used to vaccinate more than 500 people who hadn't been bitten, Wyeth Laboratories says. And recently the Center for Disease Control began using the vaccine in some bite victims who are known to be allergic to duck-embryo vaccine. Officials say each patient—there have been about a dozen to date—received five to seven shots of the new vaccine, compared with the normal regimen of 14 to 23 shots of duck-embryo vaccine. (It's believed that the number of shots in post-exposure cases can be safely reduced even further.) Wyeth says it plans to apply for a marketing license for the vaccine in about six months, but it isn't known how many more tests will be needed before the Food and Drug Administration grants the license.


Charlie Smith, 133 Years Young
. . ."I feel about 18 or 20"

PEOPLE: *Across the Sea, 112 Years Later*

"The captain of the ship, he told us to come aboard and get a look at his fritter tree." Charlie Smith said, describing his last step on African soil, 112 years ago on a beach in what is now Liberia. "Fritter, that's another word for pancake. Well, he said he had this here fritter tree and we could pick fritters right off it. We went down and the next thing we knew, we was away out in the ocean. I never saw my mama again." Charlie Smith was looking back on his life in the United States on Thursday, his 133d birthday, at a party for him at a nursing home at Bartow, Fla., where he worked as an orange picker until he was 115. Mr. Smith, who says he was born in 1842 and was brought to America as a slave, got a new cowboy hat, an orange-colored bathrobe and two cartons of cigarettes. But he wanted a drink of whisky. "I always had a touch of whisky on my birthday, he said, but they won't let you drink around here." Mr. Smith, who has survived three wives and has one son alive (he's 73), added that "I'm the oldest man in the United States, but I don't feel old. I feel about 18 or 20."

* * *

Arizona's State Game and Fish Commission has bared its fangs again. Known for its militancy in defending Arizona's wildlife as Phoenix continues to sprawl its suburbs into the surrounding desert, the commission came down hard on Jack King, 14, who hatched a gambel quail egg he has found, kept the little bird that came out, and called him Hercules. Jack's fight with the commission has been widely followed in Arizona since last November, when the state body came to his parents' home and seized the quail. Jack Williams, governor at the time, and Sen. Barry Goldwater called on the state to return Hercules to young King but the commission held its ground. The King family took the case to court. In May, a Maricopa County superior court judge ordered the commission to return Hercules to young King, regarded as the bird's owner under the ruling. The bird was returned, but the commission announced Friday it would not give up the battle and would appeal the judge's decision, adamantly maintaining that possession of any wildlife is against state law. In the meantime, Jack King still has Hercules. And the State Game and Fish Commission has a principle to defend.

* * *

The guests were waiting for the bridal couple to exchange vows in a church in Orlando, Fla. But before John Gatewood could say "I do" to Carolyn Justice, a former girlfriend ran down the aisle and yelled, "Oh no, you don't." A shoving match followed and flowers were knocked off the altar. Someone called the police and the girl, unidentified, was questioned. "She just said that she didn't feel that the other girl loved Gatewood," a police officer said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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